The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,546.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town..... Rs. 48
Ditto including postage..... „ 72
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town... „ 28
Ditto including postage..... „ 36
For three months advance, delivered in Town „ 16
Ditto including postage..... „ 18 0
For one month, delivered in Town..... „ 6 0
Ditto including postage..... „ 7 12
Single Copy for Cash..... „ 0 4
Back Numbers..... „ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For 20 lines and under
First insertion..... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto..... „ 2 0
Fourth and succeeding insertions..... „ 0 2 As. per
line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding ... 2 „ „

In the Native languages double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Each...Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Two Copies will be sent gratis for notifying a Domestic Occurrence in this Register.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MURRAY.—February 3rd, at Ahmedabad, the wife of J. J. Murray, Esq., Superintendent Fire Engines, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

COOPER.—January 19th, at Dibroogarh, Upper Assam, the wife of Capt. A. S. Cooper, Deputy Commissioner of Assam, of a daughter.

HOWELL.—January 29th, at Calcutta, the wife of Arthur Howell, Esq., of a still born child.

NICOLAS.—January 20th, at 15/1, Strand, the wife of F. J. Nicolas, Esq., of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

CODRINGTON.—January 24th, at Abbottabad, Hazara, the wife of Lieutenant R. C. Codrington, Wing Officer, 5th Goorkha Regiment, of a son.

DEATH.

LA MOTTE.—January 25th, at Dalhousie, Alexander Vanrenen, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Macdonald Lawson.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abass, Lingah, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates :—

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th		Leave Bussorah	15th & 2nd	
„ Bushire	5th	21st „	„ Bushire	23rd	9th „
„ Lingah	11th	27th „	„ Lingah	29th	15th „
„ Bunder Abass	12th	28th „	„ Bunder Abass	30th	16th „
Arrive Muscat	13th	29th „	„ Muscat	1st	17th „
Leave Muscat	14th	31st	Arrive Bombay	7th & 23rd	

The Steamer "MANTALA," 600 tons, 150 H. P., Commander ——, is despatched as above on the 15th February.

For Freight or Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Intermediate Ports large at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Muscat, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve nautical miles north-westward of the Fl. and G. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about..... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on ..... 16th and 30th.

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 750 tons, 160 H. P., Commander T. SANDERS, will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the mail Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 5 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. it is despatched in 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 6 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Intermediate Ports by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo to Galle and (from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates :—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15		Leave Calicutta	1 & 15	
„ Goa	2	16 „	„ Mangalore	3	17 „
„ Carwar	3	17 „	„ Vizagapatam	4	18 „
„ Cannanore	4	18 „	„ Cocanada	7	19 „
„ Calicut	5	19 „	Madras	9	23 „
„ Cochin	5	19 „	Negapatam	10	24 „
„ Tuticorin	6	20 „	Pondicherry	11	„
„ Colombo	7	„	Colombo	12	27 „
Galle	7	„	Tuticorin	13	28 „
„ Cocanada	10	24 „	Cochin	16	30 „
„ Madras	13	27 „	Calicut	18	30 „
„ Negapatam	13	29 „	Cannanore	19	1 „
„ Pondicherry	14	30 „	Mangalore	20	1 „
„ Vizagapatam	15	30 „	Carwar	21	2 „
Arrive Calcutta	19	3	Arrive Bombay	29	4 „

The Steam Ship "CORINGA," 700 tons, 140 H. P., Commander ——, will be despatched as above, at Noon on 15th February.

The Steamer leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, touches at Kulpee and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, to above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong Steamers.

A mail route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Nagpore district, Bangalore and Madras, who can send their Baggage, and proceed from Colombo by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and transship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—THE FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and Inland Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Departure from Carnac Bunder.	Dumm. Colaba.	Mandwa.	Karanja.	Dhuranutur.
		FARES.		
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class ...	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class ...	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 12
Third Class ...	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 15th January run as follows, and further notice :—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhuranutur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A.M., and the Colaba Ferry at 9 A.M.

From Dhuranutur and Colaba every afternoon at 1 P.M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 20th October 1866.

Season Tickets and Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay	Dep. Saturday.	Cochin	Dep. Saturday.
Ratnagherry ..	Sunday.	Beypore	Sunday.
Vingorla	Monday.	Calicut	Monday.
Goa	Monday.	Cheriberry ...	Monday.
Carwar	Monday.	Cannanore ...	Monday.
Cumpta	Tuesday.	Mangalore ...	Tuesday.
Mangalore ...	Wednesday.	Cumpta	Wednesday.
Cannanore ...	Wednesday.	Carwar	Wednesday.
Cheriberry ...	Thursday.	Goa	Thursday.
Calicut	Wednesday.	Vingorla	Thursday.
Beypore	Wednesday.	Ratnagherry ..	Thursday.
Cochin	Thursday.	Bombay	Arr. Friday.

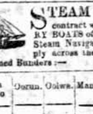
The Steamer "SIR BARTLE FRERE" will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 9th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

To sail positively about 15th proximo.



THE frigate built Screw Steam Ship "MELBOURNE," Register 1,000 Tons, Burden, HUGH W. ARLO, Commander, will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 29th January 1867. Agents of *Melbourne* (S.S.)

FOR LONDON via ZUBRACHEE.

(Under engagement to H. M.'s Govt. to sail about 4th proximo.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship "TRAFALGAR," 1,103 Tons Register, EDWARD STACPOOLE, Commander, has the greater part of her Cargo already engaged. For particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents of Ship *Trafalgar*.

Bombay, 29th January 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Isabella Kerr*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Isabella Kerr*.

Bombay, 1st February 1867.

DECCAN COTTON CLEANING COMPANY (IN LIQUIDATION).—FOR PRIVATE SALE, the GINNING MACHINERY and FACTORIES belonging to the above Company at Julgaum, Khamgaum, and Boorhanpore.

Particulars can be obtained and offers received at 27, Meadow Street.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF LADY FRERE.

A BAZARR AT THE ROBERT MONEY INSTITUTION, OPPOSITE THE ESPLANADE.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 8th and 9th February 1867,

IN AID OF FEMALE EDUCATION.

N.B.—There is a large assortment of Children's Clothing, Ladies' Jackets, &c., amounting in value to Rupees Two Thousand.

BOMBAY RACES—GRAND STAND—

First Class.

Season Tickets ..... 15 Rupees.
Single Ticket "Chairs" ..... 2 „
do. "Bench" ..... 2 „

Second Class.

Single Ticket "Chairs" ..... 3 Rupees.
do. "Bench" ..... 1 „

Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN, Meadow Street and Sirgaum.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 5th and 20th of each month, calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 5th and 20th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

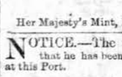
First Class..... £48 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class..... £25 }

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "GUNGA," 1,500 tons, Captain THOMPSON, will be despatched on the 20th February.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book Passengers and Cargo through to Trieste :—

Passengers.

First Class..... £54 10 0 } including Railway
Second Class..... £37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to STEARNS, HOBART & CO., Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 8th August 1866.

NOTICES.

THE ORIENTAL SHIP-OWNING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)—THIRD DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS.—NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS of the above Company, amongst the Shareholders thereof, at the rate of Rupees 75 per Share (subject as to Shareholders indebted to the Company, to the payment of all Debts due from them to the Company) will be made on and after FRIDAY the 21st December, at the Company's Office, Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, between the hours of 12 and 3. Production of the SHARE CERTIFICATES will be required.

S. P. FRAMJEE, D. BYRAMJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 13th December 1866

NOTICE.—No VISITORS will be admitted into the BYCULLA CLUB HOUSE or Compound for the ensuing Races, unless furnished with Cards of Members, or with First Class Tickets for the Stand, which must be shown to the European Constable on duty at the Club entrance. J. H. GRANT,

Byculla Club, 4th Feb. 1867. Honorary Secretary.

SHOLAPOOR WATER SUPPLY.—TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—TENDERS are invited for the construction of sundry works, such as Earthworks, Masonry, Rock Cutting, &c.

The plans and specifications can be seen, and all necessary information received, at the office of A. SHERWOOD, Esq., District Engineer, No. 13 Contract G. I. P. Railway, Sholapoor.

Tenders must be sent in not later than February 20th, 1867, endorsed "Tender for Sholapoor Water Supply Works," to H. E. JACOMB, Esq., Sub Collector, Sholapoor. Mr. Jacomb does not undertake to receive the lowest or any Tender.

2nd February 1867.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of MR. ELIAS DAVID SASSOON in our Firm here, and in our Branch Firms of David Sassoon Sons & Co. of China, CEASES from THIS DATE.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 1st January 1867.

NOTICE.—MR. REUBEN DAVID SASSOON is admitted from THIS DATE a partner in our FIRM, which, henceforward, will consist of MR. ABDULLAH DAVID SASSOON & MR. REUBEN DAVID SASSOON.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 1st January 1867.

NOTICE.—With reference to the above, I hereby give NOTICE that I have established myself as a MERCHANT from THIS DAY.

E. D. SASSOON.

Bombay, 1st January 1867.

BYCULLA OIL MILLS.—Raw Linseed Oil Rs. 2-5, Boiled Linseed Oil Rs. 2-9 per Imperial Gallon, delivered at the Mills. Quantities under 50 Gallons charged extra.

A. ROGERS & Co.'s Works, Byculla.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Mint Master is prepared to receive TENDERS for the purchase of about two hundred and fifty tons of Europe TILE COPPER.

The Tenders should show the price per cwt.

J. C. HARRISON, Assistant to the Mint Master.

Her Majesty's Mint, Bombay, 3rd January 1867.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to intimate that he has been appointed AGENT for LLOYD'S at this Port.

Firm of McIver & Co.

Kurrachee, 1st February 1867.

LOST, yesterday afternoon, by a Native Merchant, between the Market and Messrs Rennie, Scovell's Office, Elphinstone Circle, Currency Notes amounting to Rs. 11,700, (Eleven Thousand and Seven Hundred), bearing the following numbers :—59377, 68221, 66909, 77571, 66470, and 64764. Whoever will give such information as will lead to their recovery will be handsomely rewarded. Payment has been stopped. Apply to RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that SEWRAM RAGHOJEE MALLEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted to Mortgage to JAGONNATH NARRAYEN, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant—All that piece or parcel of Faunderee Land or Ground (belonging to the Church of Lady Rozary of Mazagon) with the dwelling-houses thereon standing, situate at Byculla, without the Fort, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 3 and 93, and bounded as follows, that is to say: on the East partly by the property of Ramjee Waghjee and partly by the vacant ground, on the West by the property of Ragoojee Ramjee, on the North partly by the vacant ground and partly by the property of Annundrao Cassinath, and on the South by the Public Passage, which premises containing by admeasurement 8,1054 square feet or thereabouts.

All persons having any Claim on the abovementioned Property, or any part thereof, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office in Apollo Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the mortgage will be completed without regard to any such claim there may be.—Dated this 30th day of January 1867.

KELLY & Co., Mortgagee's Attorneys.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED),

ધી બોમબે ટરેડીંગ એન્ડ બેંકીંગ આશોસીએશન (મર્યાદીત).

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Association will be held on THURSDAY the 7th February next, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

To elect two Directors in the place of Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Wadia, Esq., and Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia, Esq., who have resigned.

To elect Treasurers and Managers, or a Treasurer and Manager, for the above Association, in the place of Messrs. Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons, the present Treasurers and Managers, who have signified to the Directors their intention to resign such office so soon as their successors can be appointed.

To consider the advisability of continuing the business of the Association, or of winding up the same.

By order of the Board of Directors,

COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

Bombay, 30th January 1867.

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) beg to announce that they receive by each Overland Mail a fresh supply of the following :—

DR. RAESALE'S FLOUR OF BEEF, for the speedy preparation of BEEF TEA.

N. B.—One pound of this Beef is warranted to contain all the nutritive constituents of 4 pounds of English-fed Beef.

BARON LEIBEG'S FOOD (by Hooper and Savory, and Moore), is an excellent substitute for the natural food of Infants.

BARON LEIBEG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT (Extractum Carnis) for the immediate preparation of Beef Tea.

PURE ESSENCE OF BEEF, MUTTON, AND CHICKEN —These will be found both excellent and nutritious in cases of great prostration and debility, and can be retained on the stomach when most things else are rejected.

BROWN AND POLSON'S Corn Flour.

KINGSFORD'S Oswego do.

HARD'S FARINACEOUS FOOD.

DR. RIDGE'S "PATENT FOOD," being thoroughly looked beforehand in its preparation, it is easily digested, while its composition adapts it to all conditions of the stomach.

FINEST BERMUDA ARROWROOT.

SPEED'S CALCUTTA Do.

ROBINSON'S BARLEY AND GROATS.

ROBB'S CELEBRATED NURSERY BISCUITS.

PEPSINE, AND PEPSINE LOZENGES, &c. &c.

THE PATENT SYPHON CORK SCREW, which enables Invalids not requiring the whole contents of a bottle of Soda Water or Champagne, to draw off any quantity without drawing the Cork or injury to the remainder.

SWEET MILK and DESICCATED BITTO, for the reproduction of Milk as pure as when taken from the Cow.

SURGICAL ELASTIC KNEE CAPS, Stockings, Anklets, &c. &c.

MOC MAIN TRUSSES, and an assortment of others.

COCOAS.

HEADLAND'S Homœopathic Cocoa.
EPP'S do. do.
TAILOR AND DUNN'S Cocoa Nibs.
DUNN'S Essence of Turkey Coffee.
Do. Cocoa and Milk Paste.
Do. Chocolate and Milk do.
SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA or Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa, a preparation which has had all the fatty matter removed from the Cocoa Beans, and is consequently most suitable for delicate stomachs.

A large assortment of flavoured Chocolate for eating.

VICHY, POTASH, LITHIA AND SODA WATERS.

TONIC OR QUININE WATER.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *In Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At MR. G. STREET, 30 Cornhill.

THE BROKERS' LOAN DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).

NOTICE is hereby given that from and after THIS DAY this Company will ADVANCE and LEND MONIES on the undermentioned SECURITIES at a moderate rate of Interest :—

On Government Securities.
On Shares in Railways.
On Landed Properties.
On Bullions.
On Shipping Documents of Goods not being of a perishable nature.
On Goods do. do. do.

For terms and particulars apply at the Office.

(Signed) ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 14th January 1867.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given to CREDITORS of the BOMBAY BRANCH, holding CERTIFICATES of INDEBTEDNESS for Fixed or Current Deposits not amounting to Rupees 4,000 five hundred that full payment of their Claims will be made at this Office on and after 3rd January 1867, in exchange for the Certificates, which must be endorsed and receipted in full discharge of all Claims against the Corporation.

Creditors who are also Shareholders, or who may be indebted to the Bank, will not be entitled to such payment.

A. J. HUNTER, J. BEATTIE, Official Liquidators, Bombay Branch, and Attorneys for William Hopkins Holyland, Official Liquidator for the Court of Chancery.

Bombay, 22nd December 1866.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December 1866.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

SATURDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY, BENEFIT OF BALLET MASTER, SIGNOR PIETRO MARTINELLI.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY, "DON PASQUALE" MADM. BOUCHE, SIGNORS PIZZIOLI, REINA, and POLANI, after which for the first time the new Ballet "ESMERALDA," composed for the occasion by Signor Martinelli, and executed by the whole Corps de Ballet.

Signor Martinelli trusts that this entire change of Programme will prove sufficient to ensure him a good house.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 10
Stalls ..... „ 5
Upper Circle ..... „ 3

Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

NOTICE.—The IMPRESA of the Royal Italian Opera beg most respectfully to announce to the Public that they are ready to supply their Artists for Private Soirees and Concerts on application to the IMPRESA, one week's notice being required. The agreements entered into between the Artists and the IMPRESA strictly forbids the former to attend at such Private Entertainments without being sent there and paid by the IMPRESA.

All applications therefore should be made to the latter by letter. IMPRESA.

BRITISH INDIA HOTEL, at the junction of the Faulkland Road and the Grant Road.

This HOTEL is situated in a very airy locality within a few minutes' walk from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station, Tanjee, and is fitted up in a very elegant style, and neither expense nor trouble have been spared to render it a comfortable Establishment for Gentlemen as well as for Families—and cleanliness throughout the premises, and the Boat-Rooms in particular, is very strictly attended to.

2. Excellent Wines and good Tiffins and Suppers to be had at moderate charges.

3. First class Billiards also provided.

M. GROSMAN, Proprietor.

TOBACCONISTS.—FOR SALE, choice MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS at Rs. 38 per 1,000.

TRICHINOPOLY ..... No. I ..... 19 do.
Do. ..... No. II ..... 8 do.

ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

No. 7, Forbes Street.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST, (IN LIQUIDATION).—CREDITORS of the above Bank are hereby informed that forms of SPECIAL POWERS of ATTORNEY for the purpose of receiving the FIRST DIVIDENDS in London are now ready, and may be had on application at the Bank's Offices.

Rampart Row, 6th December 1866.

MR. ARTHUR HUSON has been admitted a PARTNER in our FIRM from the 1st instant.

Bombay, 28th January 1867. ROBINSON & Co.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance, against loss by fire on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

2nd April 1866.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—NOTICE.—The GUJARATI GRAMMAR, which we had advertized a few days ago, is NOW READY, and sold by the undersigned. Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

No. 7 Forbes Street ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

GUN MAKING DEPARTMENT.—Every description of Repairs executed on Rifles, Guns and Pistols, and Air Guns, and makes up any sort of Implement, or Apparatus for Sportsmen. A. L. and SON has for sale some Whitworth Long Range Rifles, with swords. Also some splendid Large Bored, double Rifles by A. THOMSON and SON, Edinburgh, and expects shortly a large consignment of Guns and Pistols from the same Maker.

A. L. and SON is confident that any party that visits his Works will at once be satisfied of having their work executed to their entire satisfaction.

TERMS—CASH.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a FIGURES GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA and CHINA (LIMITED) is prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for LOANS on the MORTGAGE of LAND and HOUSE PROPERTY in Bombay.

DEPOSITS

Received on the following terms :—

For 12 months' ..... 6 per cent.
6 months' ..... 5 per cent.

By order of the Board,

Bombay, 1st Jan. 867. JOHN SMITH, Manager.

MOFUSSIL PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—This Company has been appointed AGENTS for Messrs. WARWICK & Co., of Hingunghaut, and the undersigned will be happy to show Samples and receive Orders for them, as well as for the Company's own Agencies at Ahmedabad, Broach, Randere, Kamgaum and Oomrowtee.

THOMAS D. KER, General District Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 30th January 1867.

THE ROYAL HOTEL.—The Proprietors of the above Hotel beg to announce that they have reopened this well known and commodious building in No. 2 Tamarind Lane, Meadow Street, Fort, for the accommodation of Gentlemen whose Offices and place of business are in the Fort, as well for the Inhabitants of Bombay generally.

The Proprietors, therefore, while they offer this great desideratum to the Public, engage to guarantee that every attention shall be paid to the comforts and convenience of those who may patronize them. The Proprietors solicit a renewal of that support from the Public which they formerly enjoyed.

ARGYLL COLLEGE, 52 NOTTING HILL SQUARE, AND 3 CLIFTON TERRACE, NOTTING HILL, LONDON.

Principal—Mr. Wm. D. Harvey, F. R. G. S.,
Assisted by Eminent Professors and efficient Resident Masters.

Classics	Mr. Wm. D. Harvey, F. R. G. S.
Mathematics	Mr. Daniel Munro, M. A.
	Mr. Allan Connal, M. A.
French.	Mons H. Dupont, P. A.
	Mons H. A de Joannis, M. A.
German.	Dr. Hermann.
	Herr Bernhard Heymann.
English Composition,	Mr. C. Sutton.
History, Geography, &c.	Mr. Daniel Munro, M. A.
	Mr. H. Wright.
Drawing.	Certificated Master in Art.

Piano, Singing, Part Singing, Elocution, and Drilling, by Messrs. Heinrich Behrer, W. Wilkinson, G. Benson, Wm. Carter, Arthur J. Bell, and H. Munday.

This College offers to Parents and Guardians of youth, resident in India, all the comforts of a Christian home in England, combined with a sound and finished Education.

Pupils are received from eight years of age.

Arrangement can be made for residence during the vacations.

Pupils are prepared for the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations, &c.

Reference is kindly permitted to GEORGE HYDE, Esq., Bombay.
H. DEAR, Esq., Monghyr, Bengal.
A. CHRISTIAN, Esq., Bombay.

Prospectuses with full particulars may be obtained at the *Bombay Gazette* Office or on application to the Referees.

NOTICES.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1867.

PRICE, RS. 1-8, BY POST RS. 1-12.

CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION.—Giving Sunrise and Sunset, Meantime at true noon, Moon's age, Tides, Twilight, Rising and Setting of the Planets, Roman names of the months, &c., &c.
Principal Articles of the Calendar.
Adjustment of the Calendar.
Chronological Cycles.
Quarter Terms, and Lunar days.
Fixed and Moveable Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.
Eclipses
Astronomical commencement of the four Seasons
Principal Elements of the Solar System, &c.
Calendar for the 19th Century
Day of the year corresponding to the last day of each month
Counting-house Calendar for 1867
Holidays allowed by Government
Do. do. arranged according to dates

THE ENGLISH CALENDAR; showing the corresponding Sunrise and Sunset, the Sun's Declination for the year 1867, Moon's Age, Time of High Water, Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.

THE INDIAN CALENDAR; showing the corresponding Dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the English, Hindoos, Malabarians, Parsees, Mahomedans, and Jews.
Christian Festivals and Fasts
Introduction to the Indian Calendar

THE NATIVE FESTIVALS, FASTS AND OBSERVANCES—
Hindu
Mahomedan
Parsee
Jewish

REFERENCE TABLES.
Money
Table for reducing Annas and Pies to Decimals of a Rupee, and vice versa
Tables of Indian Coins, Weights, and Measures
Tables of English Coins, Weights, and Measures
Gold and Silver Foreign Coins
Equivalent values of 4, 5 and 5½ per cent. Government Securities
Table of Daily Pay and Allowance from 1 to 500 Rupees per month
Table of Income or Wages from 4 annas to 10 Rupees per month
Tables of Interest from 5 to 12 per cent. per annum on Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000
The Stamp Act
Rates of Fares for Shigrams, Cabs, Buggies, Bullock Carts, Palanquins, Bunder Boats, Cotton Boats, Distances, &c.
TABLE OF PRECEDENCE FOR INDIA
Table of Salutes to European Functionaries
„ „ Native Sovereigns and Chiefs
GOVERNORS GENERAL OF INDIA from 1793 to 1867
COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA from 1767 to 1867
GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY from 1665 to 1867
THE POST OFFICE.
Bombay Establishment
General Regulations
Daily Despatch of Inland Mails from Bombay
„ „ „ delivery
Despatch of Sea Mails
Malabar Coast Mail
Indian Inland Letter Post
„ „ Book and Newspaper Post
„ „ Soldiers' Letters
„ „ Letters
„ „ Book Post
„ „ Bagahy
Table of Postal distances with the Baughy postage
Rates of Postage for Letters, Newspapers, and Books to Foreign Countries
Pattern Post between India, the United Kingdom and British Colonies
„ „ „ to Belgium, Netherlands and Denmark
Sheriffs of Bombay from 1800 to 1866
List of Public Offices, Banks, &c.
Fall of Rain at Bombay from 1817 to 1866

DIRECTORY.

List of the principal European, Indo-Briton, and Portuguese Mofussil residents in the Bombay Presidency
Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce
„ Firms
List of European, &c. Inhabitants in the Town and Suburbs of Bombay.

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Four Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing, the Postage charge will range according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

To prevent disappointment orders should be given immediately.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, 7th Jan. 1867.

THE undersigned begs respectfully to inform his Customers and the Public generally that he has THIS DAY opened an extensive stock of the best London-made BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &c., of every description, and size. He also begs to notify that he is now in a position to execute all Orders entrusted to his Card in the shortest possible period. Gentlemen in the Mofussil will please accompany their Orders with REMITTANCES to ensure quick execution. R. PARTRIDGE,

No. 2 Hummum Street.

TO SPORTSMEN AND OTHERS.—A. LAING AND SON Machinists, and Gun, and Pistol Makers, from Edinburgh, Cursetjee Sookhaee Street, Byculla. The Works are in a line with the left hand side of the Livery Stable Company's compound. The following Work will be carried on with the aid of a Steam Engine and First Class Machinery.

GENERAL MECHANICAL BRANCH.—Every sort of Machinery repaired. Jobs in Turning in Iron, Brass or Wood, Copper, or Tinplate, Work made or repaired, and various Machines made to order. A. L. and SON has for sale Steam Engines, Fixed and Portable, Turning Lathes, Shaping Machines, Drilling Machines, Flour Mills, &c. &c. Has also for sale Indian Rubber Sheet, Patent Packing for Steam Engines, Patent Belts or Bands, for Machine Driving, and many other articles in the Machine line.

GUN MAKING DEPARTMENT.—Every description of Repairs executed on Rifles, Guns and Pistols, and Air Guns, and makes up any sort of Implement, or Apparatus for Sportsmen. A. L. and SON has for sale some Whitworth Long Range Rifles, with swords. Also some splendid Large Bored, double Rifles by A. THOMSON and SON, Edinburgh, and expects shortly a large consignment of Guns and Pistols from the same Maker.

A. L. and SON is confident that any party that visits his Works will at once be satisfied of having their work executed to their entire satisfaction.

TERMS—CASH.

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

TUESDAY, FIRST DAY, 19TH FEBRUARY 1867.

1. *The Gold Medal of the Association.*—To be shot for by Members only (any position) with Rifles of any description or make (excluding all Rifles fitted with hair triggers or telescopic sights). Five shots each at 600 and 800 yards. Entrance 10 Rupees.

2. *A Sweepstakes* with Rupees 50 from the fund, for all comers. 5 shots each at 400 yards, in any position. Entrance Rupees 5. The winner to receive two-thirds of the donation and entrances; the second the balance, and the third to save his stakes.

THURSDAY, SECOND DAY, 21ST FEBRUARY.

1. *The Challenge Cup of the Association.*—To be shot for by Members only (Hythe position). Five shots each at 400 yards. Entrance Rupees 10, to be won twice consecutively before becoming the property of the winner.

2. *Enfield Rifles Sweepstakes.*—For all Comers (Hythe position). 3 G. Mounts from the Fund. Entrance Rs. 5. Four shots each at 200, 500, and 600 yards. Members of the Association only will be supplied with Rifles, Ammunition to be supplied on the ground. Winner to take two-thirds, and second the balance, third save his stake.

SATURDAY, THIRD DAY, 23RD FEBRUARY.

1. *A Silver Medal of the Association.* Entrance Rupees 5. To be given to the highest score, made under the following conditions :—*Distance*—About 120 yards. *Rifles*—Any muzzle-loader, double or single barrelled; to be loaded from the flask. *Time*—Five minutes for single barrels, four minutes for double barrels; to commence at the first shot. *Competitors

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

The Share Market has been again extremely dull Back Bay shares close at Rs. 2,800, Royals at 63, Presidency Bank shares at Rs. 67, and Victoria shares at Rs. 1,175. No change in other descriptions.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number.	Amount of Capital.	Value of Shares.	Paid up.	Dividend.	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.			
2,160	4,000	4,000	8		Bank of Bengal	1,000 per share.
12,000	1,000	1,000	8 p.ct.		Bank of Bombay	40 per cent. dis.
1,000	250	140	.....		Bombay Trgs. Bank	57 to 60 per sh.
2,000	500	500	825 p.		Bombay Trading & Joining Association	65 per share.
2,000	100	100	.....		Oriental Banking Company	65 per share.
1,200	250	250	25		Central Bank	125 per share.
800	200	200	5		Chartered Bank of India A. & China	180 per share.
2,000	250	250	25		China Bank	125 per share.
200,000	250	250	125		Commercial Mercantile Bank of India London & China	35 ex-div.
1,200,000	250	250	12		Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	Nominal
1,000,000	250	250	9		Delhi and London Bank	No quotation
2,000,000	250	250	.....		Indian Pennsula London & China	
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	13		Madras Bank	87 p.share.
2,000,000	250	125	4 p.ct.		National Bank of India	60 per sh.
1,500,000	250	250	10		Oriental Bank	111 per sh.
1,000,000	250	250	.....		Royal Bank of India	75 per sh. ex-div
.....	100	100	.....		General Bank	65 per share.
						50 per share. [xi

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	4 months' sight	Rs. 11 2/15 Rs. nominal.
Do. Credits	4 Do. do.	Rs. 11 pr. ct.
Do. Documents	4 Do. do.	Rs. 01 10d. to Rs. 0/4.
Calcutta	At sight	100.
Do.	10 days' sight	99.
Do.	30 Do. do.	98½.
Madras	30 Do. do.	1 dis.
China	Demand	1/0 nominal.
Ports Home Bills	30 days sight	217.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	8 do.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	8 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent.	Shares Rs. 1,000	Loans 1852-53	Rs. 95
"	Shares "	Loans 1853-54	" 92
"	Co.'s "	1854-55	"
"	" "	1855-56	" 881
"	" "	1856-57	"
Five per cent. Gov't Rs. Loans		1859-60	" 106
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55			" 103
Five and a half per cent.			" 111½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each		Rs. 16-5 at 16-7.
Bank of England Notes		" 16-4
Spanish Dollars		" 223
Cuttes		" 226
American Dollars		" 220
Portugal Crowns		" 225
Bar Gold		" 106
Gold Leaf		" 103
Bar Gold 19 oz. English		" 15-4

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 6TH FEBRUARY.

The Cotton Market closed as under to-day:—

	OLD. PER CANDY.	NEW.
Dollerah Suggested	305 to 307	
Ingoor	275 to 280	
Jarilla		
Oomrawuttee	260 to 270	
Broach		
Hingunghaut	260 to 270	
Nanded		
Ahmednuggur	235 to 245	
Dharwar	295 to 300	
Comptah	285 to 290	
Veingoola	230 to 240	
Yeraudah		
Comrawuttee		300 to 307
Akolah		
Khandeish		292 to 300
Barsee		
Nagpore		305 to 310
Hingunghaut		310 to 320
Oomrawuttee		305 to 315

Yearly Sales, ... 300 Candies.
For future delivery ... 800 "
Market firm.

The following statistics of the bullion trade are compiled up to the latest date for which the Custom House Returns are available:—

BULLION MEMORANDUM.

IMPORTS.

For the week ending 16th December 1866,

	Gold Bullion and Coin	Silver Bullion & Coin.
From China	.....	5,000
" Hongkong	5,14,130	1,35,598
" African Coast	2,416	1,232
" Persian Gulf	65,160	30,850
" Persian Gulf Steamer.	29,298	1,44,305
" Singapore	.....	2,100
" Cutch	2,000	28,700
" Aden	7,050	20,450
" Goncan British	.....	28,000
Total for the week	4,20,056	4,57,840
Previously imported in the year 1866	4,15,03,949	12,72,96,701
Total from 1st Jan. to 16th December 1866	4,19,24,005	12,77,54,541
Ditto 1865	3,89,29,015	4,10,74,464
Increase Rupees	29,94,990	8,66,80,177

EXPORTS.

	Gold Bullion and Coin.	Silver Bullion & Coin.
To Ceylon	.....	5,00,000
" Cutch	.....	3,100
" Goncan British	.....	4,500
" Persian Gulf	.....	12,000
" Karrachee	.....	10,000
" Red Sea	.....	82,000
" Goa, Damaun, and Diu	.....	3,300
" Calcutta	.....	1,25,200
" Malabar British	7,680	73,500
" South Canara	4,700	400
" North Canara	21,084	1,73,500
Total for the week	33,464	9,53,500
Previously exported in the year 1866	1,15,58,539	3,15,29,368
Total from 1st Jan. to 16th Dec. 1866	1,15,92,003	3,24,82,868
Ditto 1865	29,05,910	3,84,40,417
Increase Rupees	26,86,093 Decr.	59,57,549

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 6.

Parr, Assistant Surgeon K. J., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Sholapore.
Hutchinson, Major A. R. E., Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Gwalior.
Powell, Colonel E. R., 26th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Hawthorn, Captain A., Staff Corps, on leave, from Mallegaum.
Birch, Lieutenant and Adjutant V., 9th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Dapoolie.
Preston, Lieutenant, 11th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.
Hamilton, Lieutenant, Lord C., 11th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.
Delacour, Lieutenant, 11th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.
Cheape, Lieutenant, 11th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.
Tempest, Captain, 11th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.
Cuningham, Captain, 11th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.
Annesley, Major, 11th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.
Neale, Lieutenant-Colonel W. A., Staff Corps, on duty, from Allegaum
Maude, Major C. O., Deputy Judge Advocate General P. D. A., on Court Martial duty, from the Presidency.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 6.

Fenwick, Captain J. B., Staff, on duty, to Nuggur.
Bowman, Assistant Surgeon R., on duty, to Dwarka.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL RUSSELL.

Bombay, Wednesday, 6th February.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &C.

Lieutenant H.H Hooke, 45th Foot, has obtained leave to proceed to England via the Cape of Good Hope on medical certificate. This officer is available for duty with troops and will, on arrival, report himself to the Adjutant General Horse Guards.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 5th February 1867.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &C.

Lieutenant J. S. Tapper, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot, is appointed to act as Assistant Instructor of Musketry to the detachment of that Regiment at Hydrabad, with effect from the 3rd December 1866.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &C.

The leave granted to Major H. T. Briggs, Staff Corps, in G. O. No. 43 of the 12th ultimo, Clause 11, is cancelled from the 21st January 1867, the date on which he rejoined his regiment.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.
6 Canopus ..... Pashley ..... Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *Jane Cropper*, W. Kerr, bound to London.
Ship *Robina*, E. Fender, bound to Mauritius.
Ship *Helen Scott*, W. Gribble, bound to Liverpool.
S. S. *Ironsteerer*, Teasdale, bound to Dwarka.
Ship *Essex*, John Lash, bound to London.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
P. and O. S. N. Co's S.S. *Bangalore*, for China, &c.
B.I.S. N. Co's steamer *Matlahee*, for Persian Gulf.

BENGAL.

DEPARTURES.—January 27th, steamer *Corinna* and ship *Content*,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company intend despatching Steamers to Suez on the undermentioned dates during the present and ensuing month:—
February 14th and 28th.
March 1st, 6th, 14th, 20th, and 29th.
For particulars of Freight and Passage Money apply to
GEORGE P. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 4th February 1867.

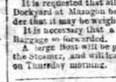
STEAM TO POINT-DE-GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONG-KONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "RANGOON," 1,776 Tons and 400 H. P., Captain DUNDAS, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 16th February at 9 A. M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.
Last Shipping day, Tuesday, 12th instant No brokerage will be allowed on any cheat or Opium for which receipt is not in the Co.'s Office by 11 A. M. on the 13th instant.
GEORGE P. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 4th February 1867.
Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Block Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "MADRAS," (1,185 Tons, and 300 H. P.,) Captain JONES, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 8 A. M., from Mazagon, carrying Mails and Passengers for England.
Last Shipping day, MONDAY, the 11th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.
GEORGE P. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. and O. S. N. Co's Office, Bombay, 4th February 1867.
N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office after 1 P. M. on the 11th instant.
Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Block Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.
It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 3 P. M. on Wednesday the 13th, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.
It is necessary that a Custom House Pass should accompany all Baggage so forwarded.
A cargo Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer, and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 8 A. M. precisely on Thursday morning.

FOR LIVERPOOL.



THE Bombay Shipping Company (limited).—The new composite clipper Ship "M'FUSSILITE," W. BROADFOOT, R. N. R. Commander (1,009 Tons Register, A. 1. for 10 years), will sail for Liverpool on or about the 25th February. This Vessel has superior Passenger accommodation. For particulars apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Bombay, 5th February 1867. Secretaries and Treasurers.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

THE Bombay Shipping Company (limited).—The new iron clipper Ship "COWSJEE JEHANGEER," GAGNE, Commander under engagement with H. M.'s Government, will sail on or about the 15th February. For particulars as to Freight or Passage apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
5th February 1867. Secretaries and Treasurers.

WANTED, a quantity of HOOP IRON. Apply, stating particulars of sizes, to "X. Y. Z.," Office of this Paper.

TO LET, in Chinchpoogly, two moderate sized commodious BUNGALOWS known as Mornington Villas. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN.

ON SALE, five Cases fine Manilla CHEROOTS, No. 2. For particulars apply to No. 2, Nesbit Lane. STENHOUSE & Co.

HOUSE TO LET, (with immediate possession) situated on the Mount Road, directly opposite Love Lane, with Stabling and large Compound attached, recently papered throughout, and Yehor Water laid on, capable of accommodating two Families. Rent Rs. 120 per month. For further particulars apply on the premises.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE.—A 2ND DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of this Company, at the rate of Six Rupees per Share, will be paid to Registered Shareholders on application to the undersigned. It will be requisite to produce at the same time the Receipt of the payment of the First and Second Calls.
F. CHAMBERS, Liquidator.
Bombay, 6th February 1867.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE.—At a MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS in this Company, held THIS DAY, at Office No. 2, Victoria Buildings, the following proposition was carried unanimously,—"That Mr. F. Chambers be appointed sole Liquidator."
F. CHAMBERS, Liquidator.
Bombay, 6th February 1867.

NOTICE.—CAPTAINS and AGENTS are respectfully informed that LENAHAN'S IRON WORKS are in full operation at the Victoria Bunder, next to the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba. Ships' Boats can come alongside the Works, whereby a saving of about 20 per cent. may be reckoned on, as no Coolies or Carts are required to convey work to and from the interior of the Town as has been the practice hitherto, while the Charges will be found as moderate as those of other Workshops in Bombay. Orders for every description of wood work executed also.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE—Consignees of Goods, per *Michael Scott*, WILSON, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Co. into as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the consigned.
Captain WRIGHT will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 6th February 1867.

NOTICE.—The MASONIC BALL, under the Patronage of the Grand Lodges in Bombay and the P. G. Superintendent of R. A. Masonry, will take place at the TOWN HALL, on FRIDAY the 8th of February next, Subscription, Rupees 25, which will admit (exclusive of the Subscribers) one Gentleman and two Ladies, or three Ladies, each additional Guest to be charged Rupees Ten. None but Masons are allowed to subscribe, and no Masons will be admitted as Guests.
Applications for Tickets, with the names of the Guests, and the amount of Subscription, to be made to R. L. KING, Esq., the Treasurer, Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle. No money or Subscriptions can be received at the Door.
S. TREN.
H. MORLAND, President,
Masonic Ball Committee.
Bombay, 24th Jan. 1867.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) —NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held on the Company's Premises, 24 Rampart Row, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of February 1867, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—
1st.—To receive the Report and Accounts to 30th September 1866.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors.
4th.—To elect Auditors.
By order of the Board,
H. HIBBERT, Acting Secretary.
4th February 1867.

AUCTION SALE of a VALUABLE BUSINESS, WELL WORTH THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS.—On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, HERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, unless disposed of previously by Private Contract, all the MACHINERY, with FITTINGS, STOCK IN TRADE and GOOD WILL of the flourishing business known as the BOMBAY STEAM BAKERY, and also the lease for the residue of a term of 10 years (of which 6 are unexpired) of the premises upon which the business is carried on, situated at Grant Road, next to the Theatre. The business has been working for the last four years, and is at present in excellent order.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Manager on the premises or to Messrs. HERALALL & Co., Auctioneers, 6 Rampart Row, below the Commercial Bank. KEIR, RAMSDEN & PRESCOT.
Bombay, 6th February 1867.

GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

THIS EVENING, 7TH FEBRUARY,
GRAND NIGHT
FOR
NATIVE LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
The First and Second Classes will each be divided into two Sections for the accommodation of Ladies who come unaccompanied by Gentlemen.
The arrangements are under the superintendence of several well known Parsee Gentlemen.

SATURDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY,
BY PARTICULAR REQUEST
There will be another MIDDAY PERFORMANCE, most positively the last in Bombay.

PROFESSOR VANEK'S MAGICAL THEATRE, ESPLANADE.

REDUCED PRICES: REDUCED PRICES!!

Consequent on the early departure of PROFESSOR VANEK from Bombay, he has thought fit to reduce his Prices so as to give every one a chance of witnessing his unique and extraordinary Representations in Witchcraft and Legerdemain.

FRIDAY EVENING, 8TH FEBRUARY,
THE DEVIL'S CONCERT,
A LAUGHABLE REPRESENTATION
OF COSMARCHY.
THE WONDERFUL
DECAPITATION SCENE.
THE VARIED AND ENTERTAINING
OPTICAL CYCLORAMA.
GRAND COMIC LIFE MUSEUM.
BRILLIANT CHANGES OF COLOURS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class	Rs. 4
Second Class	" 2
Gallery	" 1
First Class, Reserved Chairs	" 5
Private Boxes (admitting 4)	" 20

Tickets for Children for First, Second and Gallery half price.
Doors open at 8 o'clock. Performance to commence at a quarter to 9.
First Class numbered Chairs and Private Boxes may be secured at the *Magical Theatre* on the day of Performance from 10 till 5.
JOHN WESSELY, Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
FOR FEBRUARY.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

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SCALE OF FARES FOR BOATS FOR BOMBAY HARBOUR.
The Map shows the Railways, Railway Stations, Roads, Lines of Internal Navigation, &c.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

THURSDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY,
SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
RIGOLETTO
AND
GRAND FANTASTIC BALLET
IDA RAPITA.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle (Single)	Rs. 10
Do. do. (Double)	" 15
Stalls	" 5
Upper Circle	" 2

Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., and at the Theatre.

BOMBAY RACES.—"THE WHITE MAN'S (Spicy) CUP." For all comers. Value 8 annas. Entrance fee—Nothing. To be run for immediately after the interval of the "Derby."

All who love sport should hurry up
And enter for the "Spicy Cup,"
The White Man thinks it is no sin
To bid the folks go in and win.

ESTATE OF SORAJEE BYRAMJEE COLAH.—A FIRST DIVIDEND of 5 per cent. will be payable to CREDITORS on this Estate on MONDAY, 18th February, at the Offices of the INDIAN PENINSULA LONDON, and CHINA BANK LIMITED). Claimants are requested to bring with them their Titles.
CHAS. IGGULDEN, } Trustees.
JOHN GRAY, }
Bombay, 5th February 1867.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of ESSEJEE NESSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA and BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, lately carrying on business in Bombay in Partnership under the Name and Firm of MUNCHERJEE JAMSEDJEE and SONS.

IN pursuance of the Advertisements in the *Times of India*, *Bombay Gazette*, *Bombay Summachar* and *Jami-Jamshed* of the 30th January 1867, a MEETING of CREDITORS of the said NESSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA and BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, trading as aforesaid, was held on the 5th day of February 1867, at 12 o'clock in the noon, at their Office, No. 7 Church Gate Street, within the Fort, and the following Resolutions were adopted by the Meeting:—
I. That Dr. Dallas do take the Chair.
II. That the Estate of Nesserwanjee Muncherjee Wadia and Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia, trading under the name of Messrs. Muncherjee Jamsejee and Sons, ought to be wound up under the management of Trustees in conformity with the provisions of Act. 28 of 1865, and that an application be made to the High Court for that purpose.
III. That Messrs. A. E. Astly, H. D. Cartwright and Jehangheer Rustomjee be appointed Trustees, and their remuneration be 2½ per cent. on the Assets realized, and that no Security be taken from such Trustees.—Dated this 5th February 1867.
R. A. DALLAS, Chairman.

NOTICE.—His Excellency the Governor's BAND will NOT PLAY in the VICTORIA GARDENS THIS EVENING.
GODFREY CLERK, Brevet Major,
Military Secretary.
Government House, Parell, 7th February 1867.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 28	JAFFORE	Jan. 30
AGRA	Feb. 2	LONDON	Jan. 10
ALLAHABAD	Feb. 1	MAURITIUS	Sept. 18
ANTARLIA	Dec. 28	MADRAS	Feb. 1
ALEXANDRIA	Jan. 11	MALTA	Jan. 3
BANGALORE	Feb. 2	MEERUT	Feb. 1
CALCUTTA	Jan. 31	OOTACAMUND	Jan. 31
CAPE	Jan. 1	OUDH	Jan. 26
CEYLON	Jan. 31	PENANG	Jan. 24
FRANCE	Jan. 4	PUNJAUB	Jan. 22
HONGKONG	Jan. 15	SUEZ	Jan. 12
KURRACHEE	Feb. 1	SINGAPORE	Jan. 22

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1867.

THE *Times of India* takes a very cheerful view of the situation of the Emperor Theodore's English prisoners in Abyssinia. There is a good deal of unconscious humour in such passages as—"Two of the prisoners we have just mentioned have built themselves a comfortable house, and, *were it not for the very unpleasant circumstance of being detained there against their will*, they seem as if they could enjoy their stay at Goffat;" and—"Mr. Rassam, Dr. Blanc, and Mr. Prideaux are in *comparative* freedom and move about at their will, though no doubt under surveillance, *and, we believe, wearing light manacles of some kind.*" Our contemporary must be himself possessed of a very enviable serenity of temperament, if he thinks that he should feel almost perfectly happy were he in the power of a monarch who allowed him to wander about *at his will*, with only a pair of light handcuffs on, and guarded by savages who would beat his brains out without a moment's hesitation at the first sign he gave of a wish to take his own way. Placed in such circumstances, probably the only thing wanting to complete his bliss would be a knowledge on his part of the violent and capricious disposition of the Emperor Theodore. The character of the ruler of Abyssinia is certainly not well understood, but competent observers affirm that in his later years his passions have got the entire mastery of his judgment. In the *Tour de Monde* (a work lately added to the library of the Asiatic Society here) M. Guillaume Lejean, formerly French Consul in Abyssinia, thus describes his reception by Theodore in 1863, after a fruitless expedition against the rebels of the province of Gadjam, when M. Lejean obtained an interview to ask leave to proceed to Massowah:—"To comprehend the incredible scene that followed, three things must be understood. Theodore II., humiliated by a rebel subject, had just learnt that the Egyptians (whom he greatly dreaded, having been shamefully beaten by them in 1848) had occupied his province of Gallabat. To this further cause of excitement was joined another more purely physical. The Negus (the Abyssinian name for Emperor) keeps very bad brandy, and it is not very prudent to go near him after two o'clock in the day. Now, on this particular day, they tell me, he was drunk. Finally, he had, in 1855, entrusted to a Russian tourist passing through the country a letter for 'his brother of Russia' in which he proposed to the Czar a military co-operation which would permit them to divide the world between them (or only the Eastern part of the world, I am not sure which). The Czar had, it may well be supposed, thrown this extravagant letter into the waste paper basket, if indeed he ever received it at all; and it appears that the Negus, fearing a like reception from Napoleon III., wished at all events to keep a hostage. However that may be, hardly had the three interpreters spoken, when Theodore, in a paroxysm of fury, shouted out—'I will keep him at any cost. Take him and put him in irons, and, if he tries to escape, seize him again and kill him.'" We need not translate the narrative to the end; the few sentences we have quoted will suffice to show our readers that the Emperor is a man who might be provoked at any moment, in the excitement of victory, or the humiliation of defeat, to put all his prisoners to death in cold blood. To be at the mercy of such a man, even though with playful ferocity he for the time only fetters the prisoners with light manacles, must be somewhat trying to any one who is not gifted with the iron nerves and the philosophical equanimity of the *Times of India*. Our contemporary admits, however, that all the captives are not so happily situated as Mr. Rassam and his companions, and that Captain Cameron and others are kept close prisoners in the fort of Magdala. The question is, how can these English subjects be set free? The *Times of India*, content still to be misled by the foolishly sanguine letters of Mr. Rassam (perhaps the most eminently untrustworthy agent so far—as regards his capacity of understanding men and events—ever employed by the English Government), hopes all will yet be right, if only the English artisans and machinery that have been despatched to Massowah are quickly sent forward. The rebels, as we mentioned yesterday, are still unsubdued, and it "would not surprise" our contemporary "to hear of Theodore's destruction by the people whom his tyranny has exasperated . . . . . Amidst his political perils, Theodore still busies himself with his experiments in ordnance and mechanical devices, and it is probable that he may be eager enough to receive the artisans and machinery which have been provided for him." If we understand the drift of these insinuations, our contemporary recommends for adoption by the British Government the dastardly policy of assisting the "tyrant" Emperor with skilled workmen and weapons to rivet the chains on his own subjects, on condition that he will set the British captives free. This is the policy which is declared to be worthier of a great and free country than that of sending an expeditionary force to liberate at once our own countrymen and the people whom Theodore has enslaved.

WE have read with much pleasure and interest the fourth article on the "Failure of "Anglican Missions in India" in the *Bombay Saturday Review*, and rise from its perusal with the conviction that if religion is simply a matter of poetic sensibility, we have listened to the voice of one crying in the wilderness, Make straight the way of the Lord. Unfortunately it is on this point that we are forced to join issue with our contemporary, for we understand religion to be a matter of *belief*: but we must endeavour to follow the train of reasoning of the article before us. We are told that a principal obstacle to Missionary success is the imaginativeness of the Hindoo mind, which confers a sentient personality on inanimate objects. This we are to turn to account; but how? "We must realize "that there is a true *pantheistic* side of Christianity, which traces not only a divine workmanship, but a divine presence in Nature, an all-pervading presence 'in whom we live, and 'move, and have our being.' The deep silence "of the forest, the still majesty of the snowy "peaks, the glory of an Indian sunset on the "towering Ghats, or reflected in the palm-fringed "ocean-mirror—these surely are revelations "of God's beauty and nearness; in such the gifted "Eastern mind has equally with ourselves found "a congenial home for thought; and from such "it has drawn for countless ages all that is pure "and lovely in its religion." We quote this passage at length, because we think that the felicity of its word-painting will show our readers the tone of religious sentiment advocated by the *Review* better than we can explain it. That it is merely sentiment we think a few reflections will prove. The snowy peaks are doubtless very beautiful at a distance, but would be very unpleasant to visit; the palm-fringed ocean-mirror sounds exceedingly attractive, but how it is a "revelation of "God's nearness," any more than are the sharks or the cocoanuts, we are at a loss to conceive. The *Reviewer* will say that we cannot conceive this simply because we have not the imagination of the Hindoo, but are given over to a cold and repelling Protestantism. The *Reviewer* has slightly mistaken us if he thinks that we wrote on a former occasion on this subject with reference to Protestantism in particular. We wrote with reference to Christianity, for we believe that the religion of the highly educated classes in the various countries of Europe, whether Catholic or Protestant, is pretty much the same now, and it is this religion which will have to supplant the Hindoo, Buddhist, and Mussulman creeds, if they are to be supplanted at all. Pursuing the argument, we learn that it is unlikely that "a "cold and naked Protestantism, with its aversion "to forms and symbols, rites and ritual, can "reasonably hope to gain the hearts, or attract "the minds of this imaginative and subtle people." The resort, under these circumstances, is apparently to the "principles of that "larger Christian body, which would claim for its "own Church exclusively the title of *Catholic*." That is to say, as we have now tried to Christianize India by means of the Protestant form for many years without effect, and as the Roman form is far more highly coloured and imaginative, and has moreover had some success in a small way already, we should give up the former and substitute the latter, 'intensifying its sentiment up to Asiatic pitch. It is indeed true that our Government belongs to what is self-sufficiently termed the Reformed Church: but half a loaf is better than no bread; and if we can't make good, or even bad Protestants out of Hindoos, let us make them into Roman Catholics, which is next best. This appears to be the plan of the *Reviewer* as well as we can extricate his meaning from poetic imagery and conscientious expediency.

Now let us think what is involved in the above suggestions. First, it appears to be a matter of comparative indifference that a man should believe what is true; he must be made a Christian at any price; if Mahomet cannot be persuaded to come to the Rock, the Rock must come to Mahomet; if the Hindoo will still be insensible to the cold beauty of Christianity, Christianity must be made as alluring to the sense, as attractive to the imagination, as the warm visions of his own devotees. If the Buddhist deifies abstraction, let us find for him a life of inanity in the silent forest. This is indeed being all things to all men; whether some would be saved thereby is another question. It is rejecting the chaste architecture of the Temple, and setting up Christ in the House of Rimmon.

The idea of turning Catholicism into a religion of the tropics has not even the merit of originality. We have within the last few years heard something of what has been done in that direction in South America. We have scarcely had time yet to forget the burning of the magnificent edifice of Santiago in Chili, when two thousand women met their fearful fate. We cannot yet shake off the recollection of the ceremonies, the Holy Virgin's post-office, the lights, the flowers, and perfumes, of Christianity run mad. The hideous fanaticism of the priests, in whose eyes this wholesale destruction of human life seems to have been regarded as an auto-da-fé, indeed a glorious act specially vouchsafed to the highest faith has stricken us with perennial horror. The *Reviewer*, we trust, would shrink from advocating the introduction of even Christianity on these terms; but he points to the general acceptance of the mistress of the seven hills in Portuguese India as a confirmation of what may be done. Does he mean among the descendants of the Portuguese, or among the natives who live in their realms? If he means the former, the conditions of life and society are so different from those of the native that comparison is useless. There is no difficulty in retaining a hereditary religion, especially in a community where progress and science are almost unknown. If the latter be meant, we can only say that we do not look on the instance as a very encouraging one; we fear that the veneer of Christianity covers very thinly the ordinary superstitions and practices of the idolater. We confess that when we see an emblem by the wayside, hung with flowers, and considered efficacious for the removal of barrenness, we think it makes little difference whether it be constructed in the form of a cross or according to Hindoo belief.

The *Reviewer* does not appear to attach any weight to the main argument used by us, at least he does not mention it. We said that the Asiatic had a religion suited to his feelings, his intellect, and his habits; that he would not give this up unless educated sufficiently to perceive the impossibility and absurdity of it; that in thus educating him we thought him to disbelieve very much of what our missionaries were bent on inculcating as a necessary part of the Christian faith: that therefore we must either give up proselytising, or insist only upon what educated persons, with the light of modern science shining on them, can believe: the moral we drew from the argument was that the missionaries, if they want to succeed, must be educated persons themselves, and must give up favourite dogmas and pet miracles, teaching what Europeans in general believe, and always recollecting that many things, taught us by our fathers and mothers, and time-honoured, come upon the educated native with a shock, which it is not easy for a nascent faith to sustain. The *Reviewer* wishes to wean the heathen from his blindness, from his wood and stone, to a contemplation of lakes and valleys, palm trees and cabbage stalks (why not?) in all of which he is to perceive the existence of the true God. Why should he change his religion, why should he cease to believe all he has heard and seen from his birth? Explain to him that there is only one God, whose majesty is to be contemplated in the thunder, the earthquake, and the mystery of life. He finds that whatever you tell him is nothing practically new, his divinities are sufficiently well arranged and endowed to account for all phenomena as they appear to the ignorant. He will not thank you for anything more. We repeat, the native cannot be converted from his ancient belief to the belief inculcated by our missionaries. The Indian Church of the future must be one in which reason is not for ever at variance with faith.

A MEETING of the liquidators of the Back Bay Company and the committee of shareholders appointed at a recent meeting to advise them, was held yesterday forenoon. The liquidators submitted an estimate of the probable results of the liquidation, taking as the basis of their calculations the assumption that the Asiatic Bank would pay the full amount of the Back Bay Company's funds deposited with it. The liquidators' estimate of the value of each share was Rs. 5,090, and this, after putting down a lac and a quarter of rupees as their own commission for liquidating the Company. They also gave Mr. Whitley four months' "sick" leave to England, and allowed him half-pay (or Rs. 1,000 per month) during his peregrinations after "health." When the shares will realise Rs. 5,060, each depends of course upon the liquidation of the Asiatic Bank, which may extend over a couple of years.

THE *Englishman*:—With reference to Government orders of 20th September 1866, on the subject of the return of an uncovenanted officer from unexpired privilege leave, the question arose whether an officer could rejoin his appointment without the cancellation of the leave granted him. It has been ruled on this question, that leave once granted can only be cancelled by the authority granting it. An uncovenanted officer, therefore, who returns to his department within the period of privilege leave granted, can only be allowed to rejoin his appointment on its being shown that to do so will not cause

Her Majesty, from London bound to Hongkong, 40 days out. On Nov. 16th, in lat. 31.48 S., long. 30.03 W., spoke the ship *Scandinavian*, from London bound to Colombo, 40 days out. On Nov. 30th, in lat. 39.43 S., long. 12.49 E., spoke the ship *Orwell*, from London to Sydney, 65 days out. On Dec. 2nd, in lat. 39.19 S., long. 16.36 E., spoke the ship *Padang Packet*, from Amsterdam bound to Padang, 62 days out. On Dec. 3rd, in lat. 39.58 S., long. 19.37 E., spoke the ship *Scanilon*, from Plymouth bound to Mauritius, 69 days out. On Feb. 1st, in lat. 16.48 S., long. 72.45 E., spoke the ship *Castiglione*, from Bombay bound to Liverpool.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE BREED OF CATTLE.

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay addressed the Chief Secretary at Madras under date 8th January as follows :—

"I am directed by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council to enclose extracts of a Report lately furnished by Mr. Ashburner, the Collector of Khandeish, suggesting certain steps which should be taken to improve the breed of cattle in that Collectorate, and to promote their employment of effective and economical machinery for irrigational purposes.

"His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council would esteem the favour highly if His Lordship the Governor of Madras in Council would permit the transfer of twenty bulls and ten cows from the Stud Farm at Hunsoor to the Bombay Government.

"I am further directed to express a hope that the Government of Bombay may be favoured with a working model of the pump used for irrigation at the experimental Farm near Madras, which appears to be well suited to several districts of the Bombay Presidency."

Extracts :—"During my last tour in the Madras Presidency, I made enquiries about the best breeds of cattle and their cost. The best cattle for draft purposes are those bred at Hunsoor, about forty miles west of Mysore. The Madras Government has there a Farm for breeding cattle for Commissariat and Ordnance purposes. * * * * Hunsoor has lately been established, and is now under the able charge of Captain McGrath of the Madras Army, he told me that he was paying Rupees 100 for cows of the best breed and form and about the same for bulls ; he has an establishment of 4,000 cows, and a suitable number of bulls. It is probable that the Madras Government would not object to transfer twenty bulls and say ten cows to the Bombay Government without actual payment. * * * * I would suggest that the Madras Government should be moved to send us a working model of the pump made use of for irrigation at the experimental Farm. Major Shaw Stewart, who superintends the Farm, told me that it was very efficient and economical."

On the 24th January, Government ordered the requisite instructions to be issued to the Commissary General, in the Military Department, on the subject of the cattle required by the Bombay Government. The Sydapet Farm Committee were also asked to be good enough to have a working model of the pump in question prepared at Government cost for transmission to Bombay. —*Madras Athenæum, Jan.* 31.

MEETING OF CREDITORS OF MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.

A MEETING of the creditors of Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Wadia and Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia, who lately carried on business under the name of Muncherjee Jamsetjee & Sons, was held at the offices of the firm, 7 Church Gate Street, on Monday, for the purpose of considering the propriety of having their estate wound up under Act XXVIII. of 1865. There was a numerous attendance ; and on the motion of Mr. Jehanghier Ruttonjee Mody, Dr. Dallas was called to the chair.

From a statement of the affairs of the estate, submitted to the meeting, it appeared that the liabilities amounted to Rs. 17,88,679, and the assets to Rs. 12,29,177.

On the names and claims of the creditors present being taken down by the Chairman, Mr. Langley (solicitor) said he appeared for Mr. Reifferscheid, attorney for Messrs. Schuster Son & Co., of London, who claimed to be creditors to the amount of about three lakhs of rupees, and not merely to the extent of Rs. 16,000 as set down in the statement produced by the insolvents.

Mr. Cleveland (solicitor,) stated that the insolvents were only guarantees with respect to the transaction referred to by Mr. Langley, and that the actual debtor was the George III. Jute and Wool Company, which was still perfectly solvent.

Mr. Langley, in reply to Mr. Cleveland, said the debt was in respect of machinery which had been purchased from England on his client's, Mr. Wadia's, behalf by the George III. Jute Company, the insolvents becoming guarantees for the payment of the debt. He produced a letter of guarantee dated 13th February 1864.

Mr. Cleveland asked if the goods had been delivered.

Mr. Langley said that had nothing to do with it.

Mr. Cleveland said the goods were actually at this moment in the hands of Mr. Langley's client. Besides, it was necessary in the first place to proceed against the parties primarily liable—viz. the Jute Company ; and in case of failure to recover, it might be proper to call upon the insolvents to pay. As to the letter of guarantee he objected to its being put in at all, as it was unstamped.

Mr. Langley said that that was no argument against the document at this meeting, though it might be in a judicial proceeding. He stated that the precise amount of the claim was Rs. 3,9,417, and he contended that under the new Insolvency Act as in the English procedure contingent liabilities as well as actual liabilities should be recognised on such an occasion as this.

In answer to the Chairman, Mr. Reifferscheid stated that the total value of the machinery brought from England was over eight lakhs of rupees, and that the Company had paid about £57,000 to account of the transaction. The machinery in the hands of the firm was priced at about Rs. 4,20,000, but if sold at present it would perhaps only fetch about one lakh.

The Chairman thought for his own part that a contingent liability ought to be admitted, but he could not from the figures he had heard estimate the proper amount of the claim.

Mr. Cleveland wished on behalf of the insolvents to make a few observations on the state of their affairs. A few years ago they were brokers to Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., and in that capacity accumulated a very large fortune. They entered into business on their own account. He believed that two years ago they were worth, over and above all their debts, about eleven lakhs of rupees, and he now found, on taking stock of their affairs, that there was a deficiency of about five lakhs. Well, this deficiency has arisen entirely, he thought, through the depreciation of the value of property held, and through the unfortunate shipping of cotton. The schedule gave particulars showing how these losses had arisen ; and looking at those particulars he thought this was the most painful case of insolvency which had yet come before the public. The depreciation in the value of shares alone had been about four lakhs of rupees, and these shares had not been bought up in speculation or in time bargains, but were shares in companies with which the insolvents had been connected and which they believed to be good honest investments. In regard also to landed property belonging to them there had been a depreciation amounting to four lakhs within the two years. They had hoped till the very last that there would be a rise in cotton or in the value of their property and that they would then be able to pull through. They had been disappointed, and the time came when they were bound in honesty to their creditors to call a meeting of them. They had taken the earliest opportunity of doing so, and now asked the meeting to consider whether it would not be advisable to have the estate wound up under Act XXVIII. of 1865. They were present in person at the meeting, and were ready to answer any questions that might be put to them. The books and documents of the firm were also at the disposal of the meeting, and all the information which it was possible to give would be readily afforded.

Mr. Langley pressed the claim of his clients on the attention of the Chairman.

The Chairman said he considered them secured creditors and that it was impossible for him to ascertain the amount for which they were unsecured. He therefore refused to admit the claim.

After Mr. Langley had put several questions in regard to items in the statement of affairs,

Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee Mountwalla moved, and Mr. Burjorjee Rustomjee Mody seconded, a resolution to the effect that the estate should be wound up as proposed.

This was carried without dissent.

It was then proposed and seconded that Mr. A. E. Ardagh, Mr. H. D. Cartwright, and Mr. Jehanghier Rustomjee Mody should be appointed liquidators at a remuneration of 2½ per cent. on the assets realized, no security to be required from them.

Mr. Otto Muller believed that many of the creditors wished to have Mr. Alexander Thomson appointed as a liquidator, and that that gentleman was willing to take the office. He therefore proposed the election of Mr. Thomson in place of Mr. Cartwright.

Mr. Muller's proposition was not seconded, and the original motion was put to the meeting and adopted.

The proceedings were closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

On Tuesday last an action was tried before Sir C. Sargent in the High Court, in which Messrs. Scott, McClelland & Co. sought to recover the sum of Rs. 20,304 from the defendants Dr. Birdwood, Venayekrow Juggonath, Munguldass Nathoobhoy, and Nicholas Fernandez, who were described as the secretary and members of the managing committee of the Victoria and Albert Museum, for goods sold and delivered by the plaintiffs to the defendants and for money paid at their request.

Mr. Howard, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Harrell, conducted the plaintiffs' case ; Mr. Pigot (for Mr. Scoble), instructed by Messrs. Keir, Ramsden and Prescot, represented the defendants.

Mr. Howard stated the plaintiffs' case. It appeared that the plaintiffs supplied a quantity of building materials for the construction of the Victoria and Albert Museum at the request of the defendants. The account current described in detail the articles, which consisted of glass, stone, iron, &c. The committee not being a corporate body, the plaintiffs sued those members who had concurred in giving the order for the goods. Dr. Birdwood had been examined *de bene esse* before leaving Bombay for Europe. The learned counsel read the evidence of Dr. Birdwood taken before the Prothonotary, and examined by Mr. Howard, from which it appeared that he was honorary joint secretary of the Victoria and Albert Museum Committee and had been so from the commencement of the undertaking in December 1858. The Museum was intended to house the collection now in the Government General Museum, its funds being provided by voluntary subscription. Dr. Bhow Dajee is a coadjutator. Dr. Birdwood corresponded with the plaintiffs chiefly himself. They were employed by the Committee after the death of Mr. Tracey to finish the building. That gentleman died in 1861. Mr. Venayekrow Juggomath Sunderseth had always been a member of the Committee and was appointed President on the death of his father, in July 1865. Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy Mr. Nicholas Fernandez had also been always members of the Committee. Witness had the authority of the Committee, by a resolution of the 24th October 1864, to order the goods from the plaintiffs. [A letter was put in. It informed the plaintiffs that the Committee had passed a resolution sanctioning their plans for substituting iron for stone work in the interior of the building and for increase of stone work on the garden front. And also directed the secretaries to collect the necessary funds, &c.] In regard to the plaintiffs' bill witness said that they required further information about the iron work, but in other respects he believed it to be correct, and, had there been funds, he also believed the iron would have been paid for, leaving all disputed points for after settlement. A letter from the Committee, dated 6th October 1866, to the plaintiffs' address, forwarding a copy of a resolution passed at their meeting on the previous evening, informing the plaintiffs that the Committee were taking active measures to raise funds for the payment of the plaintiffs' claim and requesting them to furnish the Committee with particulars of the same to date. In cross-examination by Mr. Scoble (on the occasion of his evidence being taken before the Prothonotary,) Dr. Birdwood said, the sole difficulty of the Committee in dealing with the claim had been a want of funds. Subscriptions promised had failed. The Committee applied to Government for assistance and Government proposed to take over the building on the Committee guaranteeing them against past liabilities, and Government also agreed to pay for all materials on the ground that could be used for the building (which would by implication include the iron). The negociations with Government for taking over the building have been stayed for explanations as to the iron, and also because the Government architect has reported that the walls of the building bulge inwardly and a doubt has therefore arisen whether the iron could be used. The iron was to be used for the upper floor and roof. He believed that the plaintiffs having been applied to, have sent in a report direct to Government. The Committee have no desire to resist the claim, but are doing their best to obtain its settlement by Government in default of subscriptions from the public.

His Lordship said it appeared to him that Dr. Birdwood had only acted as secretary to the Committee and there being no proof that he was a member of the Committee, there was nothing to show that he was liable, and therefore he (the learned Judge) did not see how he was liable.

Mr. Howard submitted that there was no real defence to the action set up, all they wanted being certain explanations.

His Lordship here said that he would like to know before they proceeded further what the defence was.

Mr. Pigot said that the evidence of Dr. Birdwood went to show that the Committee never dreamt of resisting the claim. What he (the learned counsel) objected to was to a few persons being picked upon. The defence was, that Dr. Birdwood was not a member of the Committee. The other defendants were only a portion of a very considerable Committee appointed to collect subscriptions.

His Lordship held that the parties who attended the meeting and took part therein were liable. If the learned counsel was not prepared to say that the defendants did not take part in the meeting, there was no defence.

Mr. Howard objected to that defence being set up in regard to Dr. Birdwood. The fact of his being an unpaid secretary was a good reason why he should be also a member of the Committee, the probability being that he was and took a prominent part in the matter. He (Mr. Howard) therefore thought it right that his name should be put at the head of the defendants, though the plaintiffs did not wish, particularly, to recover against him.

His Lordship observed that no defence was made on behalf of the other defendants.

Mr. Howard said he could prove that Dr. Birdwood was a member of the Committee.

His Lordship was of opinion that there was no defence on the part of the other three defendants. The only issue, therefore, would be as to whether Dr. Birdwood was personally res ponsible.

Mr. W. McClelland was then called by Mr. Howard and examined as to Dr. Birdwood's relation to the Committee. He said he was a partner in the firm of Scott, McClelland and Co., architects. He attended a meeting of the Committee on the 5th October last at Town Hall, at which Dr. Birdwood was present and took part in the proceedings. He made several strong speeches as to the liability of the Committee, and spoke more than any one else. The resolutions were carried without opposition, and therefore there was no voting at all. Witness' impression was that he used the words : "We are all personally liable and that we must make strong efforts to raise the money." Was perfectly certain that he made use of the word "you" at times. He did not address them as if he was an official only, but as one of themselves. No official (in witness' opinion) would have addressed his employers in the manner Dr. Birdwood did on that occasion.

Mr. Howard : I suppose you mean to say that, in fact, he bullied them ?

Witness was of that opinion. He could not, however, *positively* say that Dr. Birdwood used the expression "we are liable." At first witness considered that he was a mere agent because they received letters from him as secretary to the Committee. But having since seen a list in a book (a report published by Government on the Victoria and Albert Museum) in which he was described as one of the Committee, he was now of a different opinion.

His Lordship did not see, after what the witness said, that he did not consider that Dr. Birdwood was acting otherwise than secretary, how they could sue him as a defendant in the suit, in the absence of anything that afterwards occurred.

Mr. Howard said it could be proved that he was actually a member of the Committee at that time.

Witness said that Dr. Birdwood proposed that the Committee should raise subscriptions.

Mr. Pigot (to witness) : I suppose you were not surprised at Dr. Birdwood making several long speeches at that meeting in particular, any more than at other meetings ?

Witness admitted that he was not.

His Lordship said after that he thought it was impossible to retain Dr. Birdwood's name in the suit as a defendant.

Mr. Pigot assured His Lordship that neither of the secretaries were members of the Committee, and therefore insisted upon that plea.

His Lordship was of opinion in that case, that there was nothing in the evidence to make him liable. All the witness had said went to prove that he was only secretary. Therefore they could not hold him to be liable. Consequently that issue must be found in favour of Dr. Birdwood, therefore there would be judgment for him and against the other defendants.

Mr. Howard asked for interest from the 15th December.

His Lordship thought that they were not entitled to interest, as the transaction was not a mercantile one.

Mr. Pigot contended that the plaintiffs were not entitled to interest.

Mr. Howard submitted that the plaintiffs acted as commission agents and therefore had a good claim for interest.

His Lordship rather thought—looking at it in that light—that they could recover.

Mr. McClelland said that they gave the defendants notice that they would charge them interest.

His Lordship said it would be better to leave that question over till Thursday, when he would give his decision thereon.

THE KHOJAH STREET MURDER.

At the Criminal Sessions yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Westropp, the prisoners in this case, James Wilson, Georgio Apostole, George Nicholas, and Joseph Peters, were again placed in the dock on a charge of murder and abetment of murder ; and the examination of witnesses for the prosecution was continued from 9 A. M., before the same special jury.

The Hon'ble the Advocate General, with Mr. Scoble and Mr. Ferguson, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. McCulloch for the prisoners Wilson and Apostole ; Mr. Hayllar for Nicholas ; and Mr. Taylor for Peters.

Zoolfoy Aly, police naique, was on duty near the Kharra Tank about half-past two o'clock on Sunday morning the 9th December last ; and heard a cry proceeding from a house in Khojah street. It was a house occupied by Marwarrees. On going up to the place, witness observed a Marwarree lying in the doorway, wounded in several parts of his body. On going into the shop, he saw another Marwarree lying on his face, also wounded and bleeding profusely. Witness then went upstairs and found a man lying on the ground, wounded apparently with a knife. He appeared to witness to be dead. There was also a boy lying there, with his entrails protruding and apparently dead. On asking one of the Marwarrees, witness was told they had been wounded by some Europeans. Witness then went out and made a report at the different police stations.

To the Court : There was a large quantity of blood on the ground and about the room. There were marks of blood upon the planks of the partition, as if made by bloody hands. A light was burning upstairs in an earthen saucer with a wick, and appeared to have been burning for some time. It was placed in a wooden bracket near a window in the front of the room. It was a feeble light.

To Mr. McCulloch : The light was placed about breast high from the floor.

Shaik Ibrahim, policeman, was going his rounds near the Kharra Talao on Sunday morning the 9th December, proceeding from the direction of Null Bazaar. He saw a European coming towards him by the side of the Kharra Talao, and who appeared to be endeavouring to hide himself from view. Witness challenged him, when he ran away. Witness pursued and seized him about thirty paces off. He appeared to be covered with mud, and his arms and trowsers were covered with mud as if he had passed through some gully. He had nothing upon him. He had no coat on. Both the legs of the trowsers were torn off. His feet were quite bare and covered with mud. Witness took him to Mr. Dadson, inspector, who was at the house where the murder had been committed in Khojah street. He had heard of the murder. The European was the prisoner Apostole. Witness took Mr. Edginton to the places where he saw the prisoner and where he apprehended him.

To the Court : When I arrested the prisoner, he said something in English which I did not understand.

Bheewa Essoo, policeman, was on duty near the Bhooleshwar tank on the morning of the 9th December, when he saw a European coming slowly towards him from the direction of the Cowasjee Patell Tank. Witness stopped him and was going to search him, when he objected, saying he had nothing with him. Witness searched him notwithstanding and felt the handle of a knife on his person. At that moment, Mr. Inspector McIntyre came up, and witness told him that the man had a knife with him. The man threw away the knife, before Mr. McIntyre seized him, into the Bhooleshwar tank. It was a sheath knife. The European in question was the prisoner Nicholas. There was a little blood on his left foot. Witness showed to Mr. Edginton the place whence the knife was thrown into the tank.

Mr. James McIntyre, Inspector of Police, remembered meeting, on Sunday morning the 9th December, about 2 A. M., the last witness and the prisoner Nicholas. While the sepoy was searching him, he cried out "what is this ?" and at the same moment Nicholas raised up his hand sharply and threw something over the wall into the tank. Witness thereupon arrested him. In consequence of what the sepoy said, witness took his lantern and examined the person of Nicholas, and saw that the upper part of his left foot was covered with fresh blood. He was bare-footed. Witness asked him how he got blood upon him, and prisoner said "there was a row, I was drunk, I don't know." Witness asked him where the row occurred, and prisoner said he did not know. Prisoner was then taken to the Moombadevi chowkey and examined. Both his hands were covered with fresh blood. There were stains of blood upon his chintz drawers. Some of his clothes were removed and the canvass bag produced in Court was found wrapped round his waist. Witness never saw a foreign sailor carrying such a bag. A portion of it was ripped up. Witness took charge of the clothes, which were wrapped up in a bundle and sent to the Chemical Analyser to Government, Dr. Lyons. The prisoner Peters was also brought to the chowkey the same morning. Mr. Tighe, Superintendent, was sent for. Witness saw him examine Peters ; and he found a stain of blood, about the size of an eight anna piece, on the palm of his left hand. Witness was not positive as to which hand it was. Witness was present when Mahadoo Ramjee, a policeman, dived into the Bhooleshwar tank and took out the dagger, with a sheath, produced in Court. He did not draw it out of the sheath before it was handed to the Chemical Analyser to Government.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hayllar : I don't know that foreign sailors are in the habit of carrying such a dagger or knife. The prisoner Nicholas was at the time warm with perspiration.

By Mr. Taylor : The spot of blood on Peters's hand was not washed or wetted. It appeared to be dry and like a daub of blood, as if the man had touched blood or something stained with blood.

Mahadoo Ramjee was told by Mr. McIntyre, Inspector, to dive into the Bhooleshwar tank on Monday, the 10th December last. He dived and found the knife before the Court ; and handed it to Mr. McIntyre precisely in the same state in which he picked it up in the water. He did not draw the sheath out.

Mahadoo Narayen, police naique B 11, was on duty in Shaik Salomon street on Sunday morning, the 9th December. It is near the Moombadevi tank. While going his rounds that morning he saw the prisoner Wilson going in front of him towards the market. His feet were covered with mud, and witness asked him who he was. He made no answer. They walked on towards the Jooma Musjid, witness being joined on the way by another policeman. He saw the handle of a knife in Wilson's left sleeve. On hearing the word *chooree* (knife) uttered by witness's companion, Wilson ran away and was pursued. He was seized by another policeman, Rajoo, at the junction of the new and old Hunooman lane. Rajoo found a knife and a sheath lying on the ground a few paces off from where Wilson was standing. [The knife and sheath are produced and identified.] There was blood on both the legs of his trowsers, and he had a slight cut on the palm of his left hand. He had nothing on his feet. Witness took prisoner to the Piquet chowkey, thence to the Jamsetjee Hospital, and to the Coroner's inquest.

Cross-examined by Mr. McCulloch : I can swear that the shirt, stained with blood, was on the prisoner's person when he was arrested. There are spots of blood on the trowsers. I identify the knife in Court from having seen part of the handle while it was concealed under the prisoner's sleeve. Prisoner had this leather belt round his waist. I can swear this is the same he had on.

Shaik Mahomed, policeman, who accompanied the last witness in pursuit of Wilson, gave evidence to the same effect.

Rajoo Dhondoo, policeman, was on duty at the Market chowkey on the morning of the 9th December about 3 A. M. when he heard an alarm and saw the prisoner Wilson running. He went behind him and seized him in his arms. Prisoner thereupon threw away from his hand a knife and its sheath, which fell in different directions. Mahadoo naique and another sepoy then came up. He made over the prisoner to the naique, and went and picked up the knife in one place and the sheath in another, at a distance of about four paces. He gave them to the naique.

Cross-examined by Mr. McCulloch : I did not state before the Magistrate that the knife was thrown away first and the sheath afterwards.

To the Court : I cannot say how that mistake occurred in my deposition ; but I did not say so.

The deposition was referred to, and showed a discrepancy between witness's statements before the Magistrate and this Court on the above point.

Mr. John Dadson, Inspector of Police, was called to the Marwarrees' house in Khojah street on the morning of the 9th December. He found the door of the shop open, and on going in saw a Marwarree lying in a pool of blood inside the shop. He was alive, and another Marwarree was standing above his head. The latter was also bleeding from wounds in the chest. He ordered both the Marwarees to be removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital ; and went up by the stairs inside the shop. On reaching the first room he found the dead body of a boy, about fifteen years of age, lying near the staircase. He had received a large wound in the abdomen, and the entrails were protruding. There was much fresh blood on the mattress. He also noticed the dead body of another Marwarree lying on his right side. He had a dhotur thrown over his shoulder and saturated with blood from a wound between the shoulder-blades. He then went into the passage, and on the left of the passage saw that entrance had been effected into the Marwarees' room by removing a plank from the wooden partition separating the Marwarrees' room from the passage. He also found on the floor of the passage two daggers, a brace, a bit, a clasp knife, and a saw. He ascertained that holes had been made in the plank by the centre-bit, and that the portions remaining between the holes had been cut away by the clasp knife. There was fresh blood on the two daggers, the sheaths of which were lying together in the passage. One of them, a long one, was much bent and in the same state in which it now was. The blood on both the daggers was wet. In the room on the right of the passage witness found three coats and an old pair of trowsers hanging on to nails in the partition wall, two pairs of boots, and a pair of canvass shoes. They were lying nearly in a row, near a mattress in the middle of the room. The investigation was much hurried as there was no one to witness's knowledge in custody at the time. Witness went down into the street, when Apostole was brought to him by two policemen. He was covered with mud and filth. There was a clot of blood on the centre of his left collar-bone, and a graze on his jaw-bone. At that time Mr. Tighe came there with the prisoners Nicholas and Peters ; and witness made over the case to him. The clothes, knives, and daggers in the case were sent to Dr. Lyons, who returned them ; and they had been in the custody of the police ever since. Witness had known Wilson for the last fifteen months. About a week before the occurrence, witness saw Wilson and Peters drinking in the White Swan Tavern. Wilson had then on a cap like the one he wore on the Sunday morning.

Mr. Michael Tighe, Superintendent of Police, was sent for to the Moombadevi chowkey on the morning of the 9th December last. When he got to the chowkey, he saw the prisoners Nicholas and Peters. He examined them by a gas light which burns in the chowkey. Both the hands and the left foot of Nicholas were covered with blood. He had only a shirt and trowsers on—no coat or shoes. When questioned how he got the blood, he said he was drunk and did not know. He was quite sober, and had no appearance of having been recently drunk. On examining Peters witness saw a speck of blood on the ball of the thumb of his right hand, which glistened in the light. On being questioned how he got that blood, Peters denied that it was blood, and said he got the mark from his hand pressing upon one of the cot-boards which are in the chowkey. The cot boards are not painted in any way, so as to leave a red mark upon anything. Witness then took the prisoners to the scene of the murder in Khojah street, where he saw Apostole in custody. Apostole was covered with filth, which was then partially dry. Mr. Dadson was there and witness being his superior officer, took over the investigation of the case from him. Witness saw the two dead bodies in the house, and the staircase, &c., which were saturated with blood. From the house witness took the three prisoners to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where the two wounded men were. He returned to the house and searched other parts of it. He went up the staircase by the side of the Marwarree's shop ; and in a room on the right-hand side of the staircase found three pairs of boots and one pair of shoes. The tops of one pair of Wellington boots had been cut off. They were tried with and fitted the feet of Nicholas. There were marks of toes on both the boots and those marks tallied with the toes of Nicholas's feet exactly. The next day a jemadar named Sallay Mahomed brought to witness the boot tops, which on being tried exactly fitted the boots. On the morning of the 9th witness also saw some clothes and a canvass bag in Wilson's room, the first room on the right hand of the passage. The lower piece of plank which had been cut out of the partition of the Marwarrees' room was also there. A piece of canvass was in the room, but witness could not identify it as the piece produced in Court.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hayllar : None of the other pairs of boots fitted any of the other prisoners. I do not know that persons of the class of the prisoners are in the habit of frequently changing their boots and shoes.

Witness showed to the jury, by holding the tops over the boots, that they fitted each other exactly.

George Williams, a seaman out of employ, said he had been a shipmate before with Nicholas, and was subsequently employed with him in the Landing and Shipping Company. He had sustained an accident and he went to hospital, on his coming out of which he went to live with Nicholas in the Girgaum road, as he had no place of his own to go to. Witness recollected taking the police jemadar Sallay Mahomed, after the murder, to Nicholas's room. Something was found in the room. There is a gully underneath the windows of the room, into which the jemadar went. Witness saw the jemadar find the boot tops (produced in Court) in the gully. Four windows overlook the gully. Witness knew Wilson at the European General Hospital ; knew Apostole in Calcutta and was employed with him in the same barge, No. 8, of the Landing and Shipping Company ; and also knew Peters, who was employed on board barge No. 8, belonging to the same Company. Witness was in hospital from July till the 19th November ; and lived in the same room with Nicholas from the 18th November to the 8th December last. About half-past 6 o'clock on the evening of Saturday, the 8th December, witness, Nicholas, and another man went and remained outside the Circus on the Esplanade. About half-past 9 o'clock, witness and his friend looked round for Nicholas, but could not find him. They went to Nicholas's room and stopped there, but did not see Nicholas again until after he was in custody.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hayllar : I cannot swear that these are the very boot tops which were found in the gully. They look like them.

Sallay Mahomed, policeman, recollected going by order of Mr. Tighe, on Monday, the 10th December, to the house of the last witness in Tarwaddy and searching it. Nothing was found in the house ; but in the gully underneath the windows of the room, witness found the boot tops, produced in Court. He gave them to Mr. Tighe. Those produced in Court were the same.

To the Court : The house is one storey high in addition to the ground-floor and the loft. Williams occupied a room on the loft.

Acbar Ally, Inspector of Police, went to the Marwarrees' house in Khoja street at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 9th December, in company of Mr. Edginton. He searched the upper room in which the two dead bodies were lying, and found the cap and coat, produced in Court, between the corpse of the elder Marwarree and the aperture in the partition. There is a privy in the rear of the house, with a roof over it which slopes towards the house. There are three windows in the rear so situated that one could step from any of them on to the roof of the privy. There is a ledge in the wall of the house, by standing upon which one could get on to the roof of the privy. Witness examined the roof that day and saw that six of the tiles had been recently broken. There were four tiles broken opposite the window at the end of the passage, and two opposite the window of Wilson's room. Witness found a canvass bag, which had two stains, one of blood ; and also the piece of canvass produced in Court.

Mr. Alfred Edginton, Chief Superintendent of Police, entered on the management of the case at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 9th December, when he went to the Marwarrees' shop. He went, however, to the hospital without entering the house, to which he returned at 6 o'clock. He noticed stains of blood on both sides of the aperture in the partition of the Marwarrees' room. The marks were quite fresh, apparently of fingers, and were at a height of about two feet. He measured the aperture ; it was 8½ inches. He caused two or three natives, who were larger to the eye than the first three prisoners, to enter the room by the aperture and come out again. Witness went over the passage and examined Wilson's room, in which he saw, on the right hand side, the canvass bag produced in Court, and near it a pair of boots, the tops of which had been cut off. He also saw two other pairs of boots and a pair of old canvass shoes ; also three coats and a pair of drawers hanging to nails. The clothes had no stains of blood upon them. Witness was not positive as to his having seen the piece of canvass in the room. The things were given into charge of Acbar Ally, and after being produced at the Police Court, they were handed in charge of the Chief Magistrate under his seal. Witness noticed smears and spots of blood on the staircase on either side. Witness noticed, in the corner plank of Wilson's room, a large chink, through which a person could see into the front part of the Marwarree's room if there were a light burning in it. This chink had not been noticed by any other witness in the case. Witness was present at the Jamsetjee Hospital when the dying depositions of the Marwarrees were taken by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee. He put the clothes of the prisoners Wilson and Apostole in different bundles and put labels on them. The other two bundles were labelled by Mr. Tighe or Mr. McIntyre. Witness sent the four bundles of clothes and the weapons to Dr. Lyons. Witness saw that Wilson's shirt and trowsers were spotted with blood and he had a cut in his hand. Apostole had a graze over the angle of the jaw and a small spot of blood on the left shoulder-blade. The outside of his trowsers were smeared with filth, and the buttons of the trowsers were gone off completely. Dr. Gray caused them to be turned up, and witness saw some reddish stains inside. As to Nicholas, both his hands were covered with fresh blood and also part of his trowsers. There was no wound about him. Witness saw nothing remarkable about Peters. Witness paced the distance from the staircase door to the corner of Duncan cross street, and he measured from 18 to 20 paces. It was 54 paces in all from the door to the sepoy Gunnoo's post. A person at the sepoy's post could very easily hear a cry from the Marwarrees' house. Witness also gave the distance in paces from the Marwarrees' shop to the different places whereat the prisoners were apprehended.

Cross-examined by Mr. McCulloch : The prisoners' clothes were removed after the inquest, and they had not been changed in the intervai. There was a belt on Wilson which witness had not put in his list of the clothes.

By Mr. Taylor : Peters is a larger man than the other prisoners, and it would not have been so easy for him to get through the aperture as for the others. Witness was larger than Peters. He tried to get through, but failed.

Mr. Succaram Arjoon, a Licentiate of Medicine of the University of Bombay, and acting Surgeon to the Coroner, went to Khojah street on the 9th December last for the purpose of holding a *post mortem* examination. The body of the man was lying in a pool of blood partly on his face and partly on his side, with the thighs bent towards the abdomen. There were several wounds on his body, which the witness described in detail. One of the wounds penetrated through the chest to the lungs and appeared to have been caused by a double-edged instrument. It was not in itself sufficient to cause immediate death. There was another wound in the front of the chest, a gash, which penetrated through the whole of the right lung, and which would be sufficient to cause death in not more than ten minutes. The wounds appeared to have been made by different instruments. The death of the man, who was in a healthy state, was attributable to the latter wound, and consequent loss of blood.

To the Jury : There was no wound in the elder Marwarree's hand.

To Mr. Scoble : Witness thought there must have been a struggle ; that the man was attempting to get downstairs, and was then wounded in the back. Witness also examined the body of the younger Marwaree boy in the same room, which was lying on its left side in a corner of the room. The wound in the abdomen was about six inches long, quite perpendicular, and the intestines were protruding through it. The liver was divided and the heart was cut through. It was likely caused by the long, bent dagger produced in Court, and it must have bent by striking against the spinal column. To cause a wound of that description, which was sufficient to cause immediate death, must have been given with considerable force. The boy appeared to be in a healthy state, and his death was attributable to two wounds in his heart.

Cross-examined by Mr. McCulloch : There was nothing in the wound which witness observed to enable him to say, as a medical man, that the instrument might not have been bent by striking a stone. It might have been bent before the wounds were inflicted with it.

Further enquiry was here adjourned until ten o'clock this (Thursday) morning, when the cross-examination of the above witness will be continued. The jury were again accommodated for the night within the Court premises.

The Court rose at 8-15 P. M.

FORT POLICE COURT.—5TH FEB.

(BEFORE DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, ESQ.)

ALIMONY.—Jamasjee Jamsetjee, a Parsee priest, was charged with not supporting his wife Merbayee.

Mr. Jehanghier appeared to conduct the case on behalf of the prosecution ; Mr. Thacker for the defence.

It appears that sometime ago the defendant married another woman in the lifetime of his wife, the prosecutrix, who had presented a plaint in the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court against her husband (the defendant) for the restitution of conjugal rights. The plaint was rejected by the President of the Court, on the ground that the defendant had entered into another marriage a month before the complainant and the two Parsee clerks were standing. He had a ruler in his hand, which he held in a threatening manner towards the defendant, saying "You coward, what right had you to serve the subpœnas upon me. I will kill you, and will take your life within six months" He (the defendant) at the same time made use of the most indecent language towards the complainant.

The complainant and his witnesses were then examined, and they materially confirmed the above statement.

His Worship on the evidence before him mulcted the defendant in the sum of rupees twenty, and warned him to behave well towards the complainant in future.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY RACES—1867.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY.

THE following are the entrances for to-day's races :—

THE DERBY.—Rupees 400 from the fund, added to a sweepstakes of 5 G. M. for horses named on 1st September, when the race will close. For all maiden Arabs. 1½ mile. Weight for age. Entrance 20 G. M. The winner of the "Forbes' Stakes" 7 lbs. extra.

Mr. Crawford's .....g. a. c. Bonnie.
Hajee Abjool Wahab's .....b. a. h. Vos Victis (late Albert Victor.)
H. H. Aga Khan's .....b. a. h. British Flag.
The Stranger's .....c. a. h. Stanhope.

A SWEEPSTAKES of 20 G. M. for maiden Arabs. Weight for age. *Kingston* to carry 7 lbs. extra. Round the Course.

Child of the Islands.
Manoghee.
Kingston.

A SWEEPSTAKES of 50 G. M., H. F. For all horses. 2 miles. Weight for age. Winners once to carry 4 lbs., extra ; twice or oftener 7 lbs. Nominations to be taken on the 1st June 1866 and horses to be named the day before the race.

Captain Kirwan's .....c. aus. g. Caur de Lion.

THE WELTER.—Rs. 300 from the fund, with a sweepstakes of 10 G. M., H. F. For all horses. Weight for age. Byculla standard raised 2 st. Gentlemen riders. 1½ mile. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. To close and name on 1st January 1867, but horses may be entered and named upon double stakes and forfeits until the day before the race.

Major Crosbie's .....b. aus. g. Telegraph.

THE BYCULLA STAKES.—For Arabs landed after the 1st September 1865. 20 G. M.; H. F. Weight for age. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Winner of the "Derby" to carry 7 lbs. extra. 1 mile. Nominations to be taken on the 1st June 1866, and horses to be named the day before the race.

H. H. Aga Khan's.....g. a. c. Manghee.
Mr. Crawford's.....g. a. c. Bonnie.

SELLING STAKES.

Mr. Crawford's.....b. a. h. Jupiter.
" " .....g. a. c. Spice.
" " .....Mystery.
" " .....Multum in Parvo
" " .....Ronald Bayne.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. JUGJIVANDASS KOOSHALDASS' ENTERTAINMENT.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Very few English ladies take so much interest for the amelioration of the condition of the females of this country as Mrs. Oliphant. She has made it a rule to visit now and then the girls' schools of this city, and to induce other English and native ladies to accompany her, and to see how the girls are getting on with their study. She has also been very eager to be familiar with native ladies and to enlighten their ignorant brains as far as she could. Accordingly the memorial, which was sent from this place some time ago to Government for the establishment of a training school for female teachers, contained signatures of several native ladies, and the results will, it is hoped, be favourable to the cause of female education. Although Mrs. Oliphant was absent, when Miss Carpenter arrived at this place, still the kindness with which native ladies were invariably treated by Mrs. Oliphant, encouraged them to avail themselves of the opportunity of meeting one, who took the trouble of leaving her dear home in her old age for their sake ; and a public meeting of ladies was held at the house of Shett Premabhai Heemabhai, of which, I am sorry to say, you were not informed by anybody up to this moment.

On the afternoon of the 1st instant the girls of the different schools of this place, amounting to nearly three hundred, were invited to the residence of the wife of Mr. Jugjivandass Khooshaldass, Hoozoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate of this city, when the following English and native ladies kindly honoured the meeting with their presence :—

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the county of Wexford, and reported in *The Times* of the 6th of November last, from which the following is an extract :—' He is a great manufacturer, and he employs what he calls a good many hands; . . . he employs a large number of human beings—men, women, and children. Now, no man stands up so stoutly for his own strong class as against the weak instruments they employ as Mr. Bright; he was a leader in the defence of the cruel old system of slavery, of disease, of ignorance, of shortened, unhappy lives which the Factory Acts have successfully attacked. Hardly two years have passed since, at a meeting of the magnates of Manchester, he boasted of his former opposition to the Factory Acts, and said he should be prepared to do the same again. He kept his word; for when the Lace Factories Bill was before the House, and the Bleachworks Bill and a Bill to give some protection to the poor girls who work in the Bradford warehouses, he was not only present, but violent in his opposition to those salutary and benevolent Acts. He fought, and the other Radical manufacturers with him, for what he deemed to be a sort of property of his—the right of doing what he liked with his own workpeople. He carried his class feelings even below the surface of the earth, and when the Mines Regulation Bill was before Parliament he had his class would not give the smallest help to the miner to get better ventilation or greater safety from accidents, simply because better ventilation and greater safety means additional expense to the mine owner. . . . In 1861 a deputation from the miners came to London, and presented me with an address of thanks for some little services I tried to render them, and from those men I heard a unanimous condemnation of Mr. Bright.' The other speech to which I allude (and of which printed copies have, I believe, been widely circulated) was delivered by Mr. Ferrand to the Working Men's Conservative Association at Bradford, on the 20th of November last. In this speech Mr. Ferrand said :—' I have watched Mr. Bright for years, and although, as I have told you, he is possessed of marvellous powers of eloquence, a greater political coward never entered the House of Commons. . . . I never heard him make a speech which inculcated peace and good will among men: but, on the contrary, he has always tried to set the different classes of the community against each other, and thereby to encourage bloodshed. For 25 years I have worked with my working men of Bradford of obtaining many great and conciliating measures from Parliament, while he has opposed them all. During that time I never heard him speak a word in favour of working men in the House of Commons. You have been reminded of what his conduct was in Lancashire during the cotton famine. He took no part, either in purse or person, to relieve the distress in his native county; but when I met, at Manchester, a great assembly of delegates from the cotton districts of Cheshire, Lancashire, Staffordshire, and Yorkshire, they unanimously declared that England has no more bitter enemy than Mr Bright, and that he was detested by all the working men in Lancashire.' I can hardly suppose that your attention as a public man has not been directed to these passages; and I am not aware that they have ever been contradicted. I had seen other public statements, and I had heard reports, evincing your unpopularity among the working classes at Rochdale, and in Lancashire generally; and I certainly did believe that you were unpopular there. You admit that you never stood for Rochdale, although you have been invited to do so by your friends; and it was therefore surely not unreasonable that I should form an opinion, which I believe I share in common with many others, that you stood for Southwark because you did not have been successful. My views in this respect may have been erroneous; but I consider that I had a perfect right to entertain those views and to express them. I also most firmly believed, from statements and reports which I had seen and heard, that you had been hooted from your own premises, and were distrusted by your workpeople; but as you tell me that what I said in this respect was wholly without foundation, I of course take it for granted that I was misinformed, and I beg, not only to retract my statement, but to express my sincere regret for having made it. With regard to the other paragraph of which you complain, I must observe that the report of my speech is in some respects incorrect, and I disclaim having ever said or intended to say that you had not subscribed a halfpenny in aid of the distress which prevailed during the cotton famine. I sincerely hope and trust that there was no manufacturer in any of the cotton districts against whom such a charge could justly be made. But I believe that I am quite justified in supposing that at Rochdale, in the month of January, 1862, you did propose or suggest that instead of raising further subscriptions, the Poor-law guardians, or the millowners, or both, should lend sums of money to the distressed operatives, upon the understanding that such loans should be repaid out of their earnings as soon as they should be restored to work. It was this proposition of yours to which I alluded, and from a misunderstood in my speech at Guildford; and I certainly was of opinion then, and I am so still, that the effect of such a scheme as you proposed would have been to entail a very heavy load of obligation upon the working men, which would have placed them, possibly for years, in great measure under the control of their employers, who might have exercised that control either in regulating the amount of wages or in other ways; and I was, and am still further of opinion that, to have carried out your proposition at such a time, under such circumstances, would have been by no means a liberal or generous policy towards the distressed operatives. It is almost unnecessary to add, that you are quite at liberty to make any use you please of this letter.—' I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"RICHARD GARTH.

"John Bright, Esq."

ROCHDALE, Jan. 4, 1867.

"Sir,—Your letter of yesterday has just arrived, Sunday, I find, since precisely what I expected. After a week's search, you have not found a single fact to establish the gross charges brought against me in your speech at Guildford. Instead of facts and proofs you fill three pages of your letter with extracts from speeches of Mr. Ferrand and Mr. Hennessy, which speeches have doubtless been spoken, but which I have never read. I will give you an anecdote of Mr. Ferrand. About 20 years ago he was in the House of Commons, and on one occasion he made a ferocious and vulgar attack on my lamented friend Mr. Cobden. At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Byng, then member for Middlesex, one of the most respected members of the House, came up to Mr. Cobden, and said to him, 'Don't trouble yourself about him—I have been in the House for 50 years, and no such ruffian has been here before in my time.' You will not be surprised, therefore, that I do not trouble myself with what Mr. Ferrand may say. But in what Mr. Ferrand and Mr. Hennessy have said I find no proof of the truth of what you have said. You made three charges of the most distinct character—that I had been hooted from my own premises—that I have not given a halfpenny to the relief of the distress in these districts—and that I wished to support the suffering workmen by loans, that I might have them at my beck and call, to do what I pleased with and to prevent their rising when I chose to put wages at whatever rate I liked. Your authority for the first charge is evidently such that you dare not produce it; it is not even equal to the authority of Mr. Ferrand and Mr. Hennessy, and therefore you retract it. The second charge you escape from by denying the accuracy of the report, without saying what you actually did say in place of what you are reported to have said. With regard to the third charge, you seek to avoid it by expressing an opinion that if money were lent to families in distress it would be burdensome to repay it, which nobody doubts; but you express no regret that you charged me with recommending a system of loans in order that I might use them as a means of oppressing the workmen during the period that would be required for the repayment of the loans. My object in suggesting loans was to give relief in such a manner, to a large number of persons, as would not bring them into the list of ordinary paupers, and would not wound their honourable pride; and if the distress had lasted only for a few months, as was then hoped would be the case, the plan would have been practicable, and might have been adopted with great advantage. On a review of your speech and your letter, I come to this conclusion—that you wished to get into Parliament, and were not particular as to the path which might lead to it. You threw dirt during your canvass, doubtless knowing that, if needful, you could eat it afterwards. There are many men who go 'through dirt to dignities,' and I suspect you have no objection to be one of them.

"I am, with whatever respect is due to you, yours, &c., "JOHN BRIGHT.

"Richard Garth, Esq., M. P., Temple, London."

" TEMPLE, Jan. 5.

"Sir,—In acknowledging your letter of the 4th inst., I only think it necessary to observe that the conclusion at which you say you have arrived and which you express in such elegant phrase, is to me a matter of the most perfect indifference. Whether your opinion of me is correct or not I shall leave to those who know me better to determine.

"I am quite aware that I am not your match in the use of discourteous and insulting language and therefore, instead of concluding my letter in the agreeable form which you have thought proper to adopt, I beg to subscribe myself, with conventional courtesy, your obedient servant,

"RICHARD GARTH.

"John Bright, Esq., M.P."

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay, FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Subscribed Capital, One Million Pounds Sterling. Agents in Bombay FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August 1866.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital*—One Million Dollars, divided into 500 Shares at $2,000 each.
The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £3,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums 1863	300,690	15	2
Do. 1863	341,608	3	2
Do. 1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of	64,795	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1859	73,159	19	6
Do. 1862	105,709	1	11
Do. 1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th September 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834.—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV. Cap. 64.—INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,237,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-FIVE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
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G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. Cleveland, Esq. | A. Hay, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq. | H. B. Bright, Esq.
AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Medical Referees. | *Solicitors.*
J. W. Reynalds. | Messrs. Kelly & Co.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,615 assuring £7,590,968

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,458,379

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 were ... £283,798

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1866.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, to the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit. ,, 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium.. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate ... Rs 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ... ,, 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium Rs. 123 0 0

No Society Mutual or Proprietary, with views of premium so low as those of the Universal and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than those to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies, Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or Afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be Assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scale, entitling to the Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e. without Profits, at Reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid, should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium and as days of grace, deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good Health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies upon which the Age has been admitted, Indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, in that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, several BUNGALOWS, large and small, in different parts of Bombay.
Parties desirous to RENT HOUSES are requested to favour us with a call or a letter stating what description of Houses they require and in what particular localities.
ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

TO LET, a large three storied HOUSE in No. 9 Hornby Row. For Rent and other particulars apply to ROGERS, COHEN & Co.
7, Forbes Street.

BUNGALOWS AT MATHERAN.—TO BE SOLD or LET, the BUNGALOWS called "Garbut Hall" and "Rockdale." For particulars apply to
J. L. BRODIE,
Manager, B. H. Cama's Trust.

TO LET, BUNGALOWS situated at Middle Colaba, facing the Sea west side. For further particulars apply to K. R. COLAH.
No. 33 Middle Colaba.
Or 33, Meadow Street.

GODOWN.—TO BE LET, a large airy GODOWN in Nesbit Lane, Fort. Also several London built CARRIAGES to be SOLD.—For particulars apply to Mr. T. H. GRAHAM, at the office of MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co., in Liquidation.
Medow Str., Fort, 1st February 1867.

TO LET (with immediate possession).—1. The Offices in Meadow Street, recently vacated by Messrs. Macindoe, Rogers & Co.
2. The Offices in Forbes Street, recently vacated by Messrs. Stearns, Hobart and Co.
3. A comfortable Bungalow, at No. 21. Love Lane, Mazagon.
Apply to FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED).

OFFICES TO LET, with immediate entry, the suite of APARTMENTS, formerly occupied by the Scinde Bank, and lately vacated by Messrs R. King Gillan & Co. and the Western India Finance and Exchange Corporation. These Rooms are situated in a central position, above the Offices of the undersigned, to whom application should be made.
WALLACE & Co.

TO LET, the OFFICE PREMISES in Church Lane, lately occupied by us. Apply to 1st November 1866 RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET, two large GODOWNS in Church Lane. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
1st November, 1866.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—For Bad Legs, Sores, and Ulcers.—Many aggravated sores stand ready to pounce upon the unwary when an accident weakens any part. This Ointment is the most potent in curing all cases of obstruction, abscess and "bad legs," after every other means had failed, and the sufferings experienced from them were utterly unendurable. Soon after the application of the Ointment, coolness and comfort are obtained in the affected part, the patient finds himself more at ease, and daily becomes more hopeful, as, with departing pains, a visible growth of granulation comes forth. It is well worth while adopting this treatment to regulate the secretions of the body by moderate doses of Holloway's Pills, which act in unison with his Ointment and facilitate recovery.

NOTICES.

THE GREAT KHOJAH CASE.

NOW PUBLISHED
AT
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS,
THE HON. SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD'S JUDGMENT
IN THE
KHOJAH CASE,
OTHERWISE KNOWN AS THE
AGA KHAN CASE.

The Judgment is published in the form of a neat Pamphlet with Wrapper.
Price—ONE RUPEE.
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NAPIER FOUNDRY AND ENGINE WORKS,
FORAS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

D. T. STEWART & Co. beg to notify that they are now prepared to execute all manner of Iron and Brass Castings, to undertake repairs of Marine and other Engines, and to furnish Estimates for the supply of Hydraulic Presses, Pumps, and every description of Machinery.
All Ship work and up-country requirements will receive prompt attention.
Communications to be addressed to the Works, as above, or directed to care of Messrs. JOHN TANNER & Co., No. 12, Meadow Street.
Bombay, 1st June 1866.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE has just received a large and fashionable assortment of MILLINERY, &c., which *incl*ude *those on view* :—
Bonnets, in Tulle, Crepe, Blonde, &c., from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35.
Hats for Ladies, trimmed and untrimmed, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 35.
Hats for Boys and Girls, trimmed and untrimmed, Rs. 5 to Rs. 24.
Hats and Hoods for Infants, in Silk, Satin, Cashmere, and Pique, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 24.
Infants' Cloaks, in Cashmere, Braided Silk, and Muslin, richly trimmed with Embroidery, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 80.
Boys' and Girls' Pelisses and Blouses, in Pique, Cashmere, and Cloth, for outdoor wear, from Rs. 13 to Rs. 24 per suit.
Boys' Knickerbocker Suits, in Cloth and Linen, Rs. 11 to Rs. 20.
Do. do Stockings, Coloured, Rs. 14 per dozen.
Dressing Gowns, in Muslin, Pique, and Doria, Rs. 35 to Rs. 60, richly trimmed.
Royal Sandringham Frilling, for Ladies and Children's Underlinen, of all widths.
Infants' Cap Fronts, trimmed, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8.
Infants' Richly Embroidered Jaconet Capes, Rs. 10 to Rs. 18.
Ball Dresses, very elegant, in the newest styles, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 66.
Garnitures of Flowers, with Gold and Silver Birds, Insects, &c., mixed, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60.
Head Dresses of Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, interspersed with Gold and Silver Ornaments, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 35.
Gold Pins, Combs, Balls, &c., Rs 10 to Rs. 20.
Handkerchiefs, of the finest quality, Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 each.
Rich Fancy Ball-room Fans, Rs. 13 to Rs. 25.
Opera Cloaks, very handsome, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60.
Belt Ribbons, in all Colours, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8 per yard.
Crystal, Gold, and Silver Trimmings for Ball Dresses.
Passementerie and Silk Belts, for Ladies, Rs. 7 to Rs. 15 each.
Bodices, in Black and White Lace, Muslin, Grenadine, and Brussels Net, &c., Rs 8 to Rs. 60.
Mantles for Ladies in Black and White Pusher Lace, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150.
Mantles, in White, Coloured, and Black Silk Grenadine, Rs. 25 to Rs. 65.
Mantles, in Black Silk, richly trimmed, "Queen," "Princess of Wales," "Princess Alice," "Empress," &c., from Rs. 50 to Rs. 95.
Bodices, in Mull Muslin, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 14.
Net, Black, White, Spotted, and Plain, Rs. 2 to Rs. 4-8 per yard.
Mantles, Warm, for Ladies proceeding to Europe, Rs. 23 to Rs. 35.
Buckles, in Gold, Silver, Crystal, Enamelled, Coral, &c., Rs. 7 to Rs. 24.
Petticoats, for Ladies, Flounced and Embroidered, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 25.
Crinolines, White and Coloured, Striped, Rs. 10 to Rs. 18 each.
Corsets, Ladies' Stays and Riding Belts of every description, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12.
Satin, Rich, White, and Black, Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 7-8 per yard.
Silks, Black, White, and various Colours (Glace), Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 6-8.
Moire Antique, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 100 to Rs. 120.
Brocade Silks of all Colours, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per yard.
Silk Robes, a few, very rich, from Rs. 165 to Rs. 185.
Tulles, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 4 per yard.
Crepes, Areophane, Black, White, and Coloured, Rs. 2-8 per yard.
Muslins, White, Black, and Coloured, French, Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.
Muslins, Grenadine, Striped and Plain, Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per yard.
Grenadine Muslin Dresses, from Rs. 11 to Rs. 15 per dress.
Muslins, Embroidered and Grenadine, and Book Muslin Dresses, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 85 per dress.
Bed Linen, New, White and Coloured for Ladies' Dressing-gowns, from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8 per yard.
Dorias and White Muslins, Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.
Jaconets and Lineing Muslins, from As. 8 to Re. 1 per yard.
Pique, White and Maize, Rs. 2-8 per yard.
Paramatta, Alpacca, Crepe, French Merino, Alpacca Mohair, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4.
Collars and Sleeves, in Black Crepe, Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per set.
Gingham and Half Mourning Chintzes, As. 12 to Re. 1 per yard.
Ladies' Silk Stockings, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7-8 per pair.
Frisettes, Chignons, for the Hair, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 3 each.
Maltese Lace Collars, and Cuffs, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20.
Jet Ornaments, consisting of Brooches, Ear-rings, Bracelets, Pins, Necklets, and Victorias, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 25.
Jacquettes, Ladies', in Black Cloth, Silk, and Llama, loose Jacquettes for house wear, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 45.
Turbidans, White and Coloured, Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8 per yard.
Veils, Embroidered Tulle for Brides, Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.
Veils, Rich Lace for Brides, Rs. 48 to Rs. 130.
Handkerchiefs, Cambric, with French hem and Black border, Rs. 3 to Re. 4 each.
Prints and Chintzes, in all Colours, from As. 10 to Re. 1 per yard.
Caps for Boys, in Straw, Rs. 6 each.
Tulle Ruche trimming with Gold, for Ball Dresses, Rs. 1-8 per yard.
Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Muslin, and Jaconet Edgings and Insertions, Linings, Thread, Buttons, Whalebone, &c. &c. &c.
Fancy Alpacca Petticoats, trimmed with Coloured Braid, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 each.
Boots for Ladies, Coloured and Black, Rs. 9 to Rs. 12 per pair.
Parasol Covers, in rich Sardinian and Point Exhibition Point, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 each.
Maltese Real Lace, for Dresses and Bonnets, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 18 per set.
Fancy Buttons for Dresses, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3 per dozen.
Real and Maltese Lace, in all widths, from As. 8 to Rs. 4 per yard.
Do. do. do. *Insertion* do. do. As. 8. to Rs. 4 per yard.
Winceys, Plain and Striped, of all Colours, Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8 yard.

JUST RECEIVED.

Ladies Kid Gloves very best.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY ATTENDED TO.
Orders from Outstations to be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
January, 1867.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned on
CLARETS, Esbenauer Benecke—
St. Estephe ..... at Rs. 12 per doz
Do. Do. St. Julien..... ,, 15 ,,
Do. Do. Pauillac..... ,, 18 ,,
Do. Do. Pontet Canet ..... ,, 25 ,,
Brandy, Aet de Luze—Gold Ring ..... ,, 18 ,,
Champagne, Lelegard..... ,, 25 ,,
JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,
Carsetjee Furdonjee's Building, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1866.

KEYL & Co., Bordeaux.—Messrs. GADDUM & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have just received a fresh supply of the following carefully selected WINES and BRANDIES :—

		per doz.
CLARET	Médoc ..... Rs.	6 8 pts.
	Do. ..... ,,	12 0 qts.
CHAMPAGNE.	Chateau Delusse	20
	Moet & Chandon's Sillery—quality supérieure	29
	Roederer Carte Blanche	33
	Vieux Pale	18
COGNAC	Tres-Vieux	25
	Tres-Vieux Champagne	35

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, GROVE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY LIMITED, Agents for the above well-known Firm have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c. :—
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.

		Per doz.	Rs.
Do.	Do.		40
Do.	,, a Crown		30
Do.	Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints...		21
Mosselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality			40
Do. Do. do. Pints			24
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co...			26
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown			30
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown Pints.....			16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co			36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown.....			18
Do. Fine Still Red Seal.....			18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal.....			30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal.....			40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal			23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal.....			29
Do. Golden, Do.			29
Do. Green Seal.....			33
Do. Vino Fino.....			26
Do. Red Seal.....			37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal			33
Claret Light Capsule.....			15
Do. do. Pints...			8
Do. Yellow Seal.....			23
Do. Red Do. Pints			17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts			32
Port Black Seal			26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac.....			34
Do. Brand a Crown.....			24
Old Tom, Red Seal			18
Dry Gin, Black Seal			18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts			30
Do. Pints.....			19
Curacoa, Sweet or Dry			42
Maraschino			48

N. N.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
1st January, 1866.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows :—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

BASS AND CO.'S BEER IN WOOD, last October Brew. Orders registered by LYON BROTHERS & Co.
Bombay, 1st February 1867.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned :

Champagne—Jules Mumms.....	Rs.	38	per dozen.
Moselle Sparkling Muskatel ...	,,	35	,,
Do. Do. Schazzburg.	,,	40	,,
Claret Fine.....	,,	20	,,
Do. do.	,,	18	,,
Sherry	,,	23	,,
Do. Fine	,,	28	,,
Do. do.	,,	30	,,
Do. Superior Amontillado.	,,	32	,,
Do. Fine Red Seal	,,	32	,,
Do. Amontillado Yellow Seal.	,,	32	,,
Do. Very superior Green Seal.	,,	36	,,
Allsopp's Ale, quarts.....	,,	3-8	,,
Will. Younger's Ale do.	,,	5	,,

SILLAR & Co.

Established in Bombay 1842.
Established in London, and Bordeaux 1815.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in India, may be sent
In BOMBAY ..... from Messrs and private consumers to Messrs. Rogers & Co.
,, ,, from Native Shopkeepers and Bunder Jee Pallonjee Bottlewalla.
,, POONA ..... to Messrs. Rogers & Co.
,, Secunderabad Sangor) ,, ,, Carsetjee & Co.
,, Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c. .....)
,, Mhow ..... ,, ,, Merwanjee Cooverjee & Co.
,, Ahmedabad..... ,, ,, Pestonjee Jehangeer & Co.
,, Karrachee ..... ,, ,, Budgett and Hughes.
,, Calicut ..... ,, ,, Hirjee & Co.
,, Madras ..... ,, ,, Binny & Co.
,, Calcutta ..... ,, ,, Folkard & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES specially prepared for India, shipped in quarts and pints—in three qualities and four styles. These Wines are of the very best procurable.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate; they comprise six qualities and styles.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Chateaux. These are shipped direct from their Bordeaux Cellars in six qualities, in quarts and pints.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines of two qualities only.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE and HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. These Wines are confidently recommended as being inferior to none shipped to India.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, (protected by a Trade Mark on capsule and label). This well known old Brandy is highly recommended.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them (protected by Trade Mark on capsule and label.)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries (protected by Trade Mark.)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. Cheap imitations should be avoided.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co. RESPECTFULLY notify that the selling prices of their Wines are fixed by their friends above named, to whom enquiries should be addressed for terms, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
WHOLESALE LONDON HOUSE, 44, Mark Lane.
RETAIL LONDON HOUSE, Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE Place, du Champs de Mars.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co's WINES, &c.—Messrs. ROGERS & Co. have pleasure in announcing the arrival of fresh shipments of the above. In addition to those mentioned in former Advertisements, a Notice of the following WINES will be hailed by all old Constituents of the House :—
BURGUNDIES. Rich and persuasive ; of full body and surpassing perfume.

Chambertin...	...	Rs.	48 per dozen.
Nuits	...	,,	36 ,,
Macon	...	,,	24 ,,

The following are already firmly established in public favour :—

STILL MOSELLE and HOCK. Equal, if not superior in bouquet and flavour to those which were so rapidly consumed last year.			
Forster Traminer ...	...	Rs.	33 per dozen.
Rudesheimer ...	...	,,	26 ,,
Hockheimer ...	...	,,	26 ,,
Braunberger Mosselle ...	...	,,	20 ,,
CHAMPAGNE.			
Best Dry, a superb beverage ...		,,	38 ,,
Do. pinte... ...		,,	20 ,,
SHERRIES.			
Amontillado	...	,,	36 ,,
Amoroso, pale and full flavoured.		,,	30 ,,
Green Seal, golden full bodied ...		,,	28 ,,
Yellow Seal, a pale Wine, of a remarkably fine character ...		,,	24 ,,
BRANDY.			
No. 1 Black Capsule, Bouquet very enticing	...	,,	33 ,,
WHISKEY.			
Scotch and Irish	...	,,	21 ,,
Rum, Gin, Geneva, and Liquors.			

Price Lists on application. ROGERS & Co.,
Bombay and Poona.

AERATED WATERS.—MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have, as is well known, for many years devoted their closest attention as Chemists to the manufacture of the above necessaries of life. Their long and intimate experience of the systems of Charcoal filtration has enabled them to construct Filters vastly superior to the much vaunted and advertised Charcoal Block, a medium which as Chemists can use without soon discovering its defects.
The use of Steam Power has enabled them to dispense with native or animal labour in aerating the water, and thus to produce a beverage of unsurpassable excellence : and as, for nearly quarter of a century they have been Agents for the most celebrated Soda Water Machinists in England—Messrs. Hayward, Tyler & Co.—they have been able to test experimentally every improvement in Soda Water Machinery during that long period.
The following are the principal WATERS manufactured by Rogers & Co. :—
SODA WATER, free from excess of Alkali, and therefore from that soapy taste characterising bazaar and other Waters.
LEMONADE.
TONIC WATER, a delicious assagant which, as manufactured by Rogers & Co., cannot be imitated.
GINGERADE.
POTASH WATER.
LITHIA WATER.
SELTZER WATER.
VICHY WATER (Alterative and Alkaline.)
OREZZA WATER (chalybeate).
From the complete collection of Analyses in their possession Messrs. R. & Co. can prepare numerous other Mineral Waters with great accuracy.

SYRUPS.

TONIC REFRESHER (name registered). An excellent addition to Soda Water, in Faintness or Dejection, when recourse would otherwise be had to Alcoholic stimulants.
LEMON.
TONIC LEMON.
GINGER.
FRUIT of various kinds.
The printed instructions for the unpacking and preservation of Soda Water which Messrs. R. & Co. issued to their mofussil constituents twelve months ago, and which, they presume, have been adopted by a neighbouring house, run as follows :—It is important that the Soda Water when received should be at once unpacked, and the bottles laid on their sides (the liquid covering the corks) with dry straw between. If this precaution be not attended to, it is very probable that the contents will afterwards be found ullaged and bad.
ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Bombay and Poona.

LEIBIG'S EXTRACT of MEAT—Solid, as imported, in jars Rs. 3-8, Rs. 6, Rs. 12, and Rs. 24.
LEIBIG'S LIQUID EXTRACT Liquid, prepared by ourselves. A regard to the quality of the Meat does not permit of any competition in price with other houses, as the quality of the Meat in the Extract can only be distinguished by its effects on the Invalid, and not by the sensible qualities of taste and app